



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

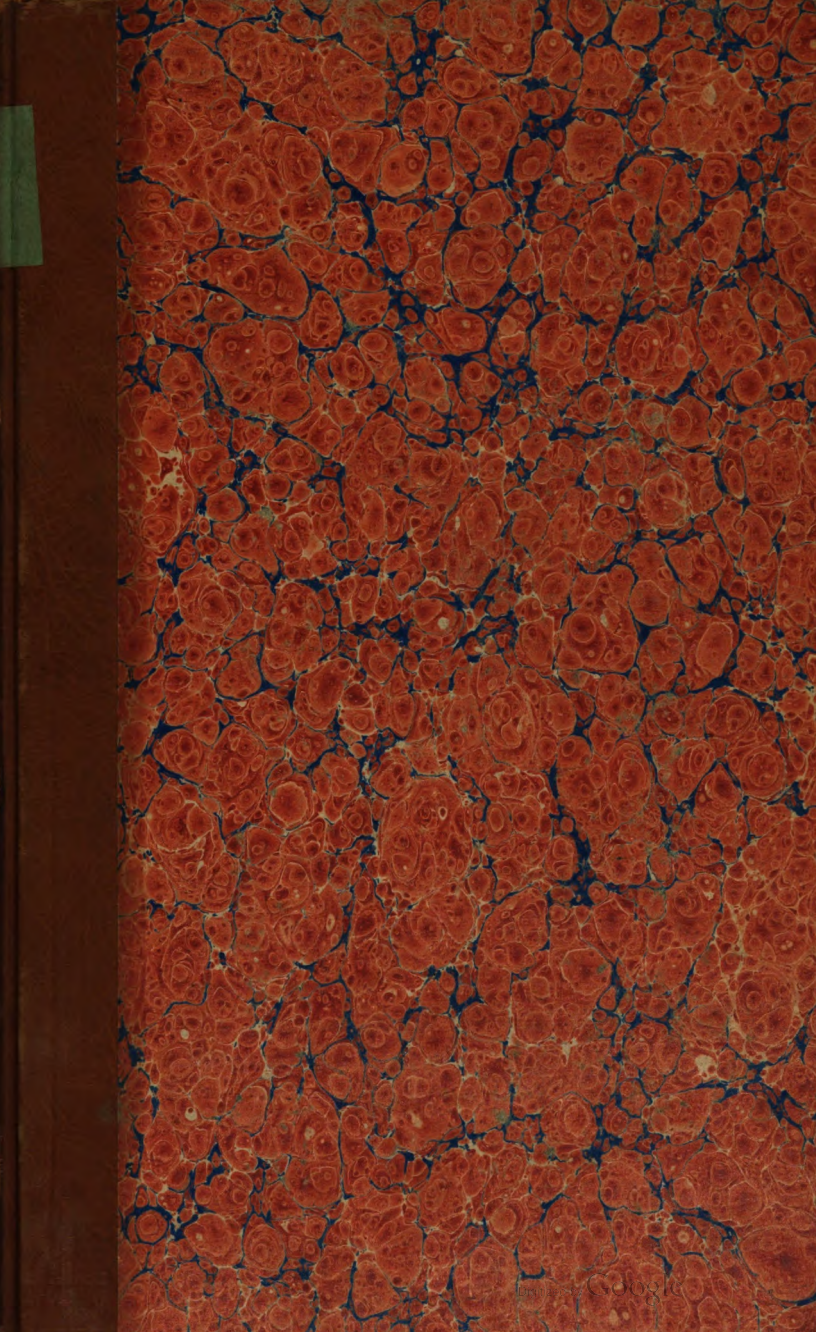
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



45. 256.







# **HAND BOOK**

**TO THE**

**HERBARIUM.**



# H A N D B O O K

TO THE

## HERBARIUM,

CONTAINING BOTANICAL AND ENGLISH NAMES OF ALL THE  
BRITISH FLOWERING PLANTS, AND FERNS WITH  
THEIR ALLIED GENERA.

*Arranged in numerical order, and according to their classes, intended to  
supply the place of more expensive works, and to supersede the use of labels.*

To which are added full explanations of

## THE LINNÆAN SYSTEM,

A description of the parts of plants, the method of discovering their  
names, and a successful plan of communicating botanical knowledge  
to young people, by which all the plants in any locality may be  
examined in one season.

BY GEORGE DIXON,

Superintendent of the North of England Agricultural School.

---

LONDON: SIMPKIN AND MARSHALL;—  
STOKESLEY: W. BRAITHWAITE.

1845.



## INTRODUCTION.

---

Among the multitude of scientific pursuits which present themselves to our notice, I am not aware of any so accessible to the working classes and young people as the study of plants. The fields, the lanes, and the hedges, abound with subjects for examination, and seem to invite us to contemplate their beauties. Whilst wandering through the woods, along the meadows, or upon the mountain tops,—following the meandering stream, or the rapid river tumbling over the rocks, or clambering the mighty cliffs with the ocean dashing beneath my feet,—meeting at every step some gem of the vegetable world, and returning at evening laden with the trophies of the day, oft have I wished that others might share in pleasures so innocent and healthy. The study of plants affords not only an innocent and healthy amusement, but their infinite variety, beautiful construction, and wonderful adaptation of their parts, without taking into consideration their medicinal virtues, their use in the arts, and the important office which they perform in the sustenance of myriads of animals, lead the mind imperceptibly “through nature up to nature’s God.” Some of the most beautiful similes, and much of the imagery of the Scriptures are drawn from the vegetable kingdom. “Joseph is a fruitful bough, even a fruitful bough by a well; whose branches run over the wall.”—Gen. xlix-21. “And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither.”—Ps. i-3. “Is there no balm in Gilead, is there no physician there.”—Jer. viii-22. These and many other passages will often recur to the student of botany, with a sense of their beauty and aptitude he never felt before. They also form the subject of many of our Saviour’s discourses and parables, and in his memorable sermon on the mount, he directs our attention to the contemplation of them. “And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin: And yet I say unto you, That even Solomon in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these.”—Mat. vi-28.

The working classes are excluded from most scientific pursuits by the expensive works and apparatus which are required to pursue them successfully. True, the stars are free to the gaze of all, but to form correct ideas of them, we must possess telescopes, globes, and charts of the heavenly bodies—the animalcula that inhabit the stagnant pool, are only visible to those who possess powerful microscopes—the chemist must have his retorts and crucibles—the mineralogist his furnaces and blowpipes: besides, all these require close attention and years of indefatigable labour before the student can acquire any degree of proficiency in them. Far be it from me to discourage any, whatever their situation in life may be, whose talents and taste lead them to cultivate those pursuits, which have tended so much to increase the comforts and conveniences of life; many are the instances on record of individuals buffeting poverty, surmounting all difficulties, and eventually standing triumphantly upon the “Temple of Fame.” To such as possess these aspirations I wish every success: anxiety is for those who are destitute of an innocent, healthy, and instructive exercise, with which to occupy their leisure hours, when the toi

the workshop and the mine are over; and that boys at school may be induced to lay aside those games and sports, many of which are scarcely innocent, and all wasteful of time, for a study embracing all the advantages, and free from the objections which are brought against such amusements.

In the study of botany we only require a small microscope,\* and a volume† on the plants of our native country, which may be purchased for a few shillings; but in schools and among working men, by forming themselves into little societies, and meeting at short intervals, one volume would serve several, and thus reduce the cost to a few pence. In trying the working of such a plan in a school of nearly forty boys of various ages, I only experienced the want of a catalogue containing both botanical and English names of our British plants, arranged in numerical order, and according to their classification, to place in the hands of each pupil: but, finding no such work in our language, I am induced to supply the desideratum from my own pen; giving, at the same time, an explanation of the classes and orders, a vocabulary of botanical words necessary to be committed to memory, the method of examining an unknown plant, and pointing out to teachers and heads of families, a simple method by which, in one season, nearly all the plants in any locality may be examined, and their names indelibly fixed in the mind of the pupil.

In preference to the natural arrangement of Jussieu or De Condolle, I have adopted the artificial or sexual system of Linnæus, which is acknowledged by all to be the most simple, and an easy and pleasing preface or index to their more extended enquiries.

The catalogue will be found to contain all the flowering plants of Great Britain, except such are not indigenous, or accidental varieties arising from some peculiarity of soil or situation in which the plant grows. I have also added the Ferns and their kindred Genera, the names of which have been compiled from "Newman," and "the Naturalists' Almanack for 1844."

In the place of drawings and representations of the various parts of plants, which would have increased the price of the book, and placed it beyond the reach of those for whom it is intended, I have referred the student, in all cases where it appeared necessary, to a common plant possessing the parts or peculiarities described.

Should my labours prove instrumental in making new converts to this interesting science from the ranks of the labouring poor, or of introducing the study of our native plants more than heretofore into our schools especially those established for the education of the children of the working classes, I shall rejoice, believing that it will have a tendency to soften and subdue the mind, and draw the attention from recreations of a more objectionable character.

GEORGE DIXON.

NORTH OF ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

9th month, 20th, 1845.

\* Linen Provers will be found the best and cheapest microscope. They can be purchased of any optician or watchmaker at twelve shillings per dozen.

† The cheapest and most complete and simple work on plants that I have seen, is "Withering's British Botany, by Macgillivray," price 10s. 6d.

## FIELD FLOWERS.

"Flowers of the field, how meet you seem  
 Man's frailty to pourtray,  
 Blooming so fair in morning's beam,  
 Passing at eve away;  
 Teach this, and oh! though brief your reign,  
 Sweet flowers, ye shall not live in vain.

Go, form a monitory wreath  
 For youth's unthinking brow;  
 Go, and to busy manhood breathe  
 What most he fears to know;  
 Go, strew the path where age doth tread,  
 And tell him of the silent dead.

But whilst to thoughtless ones and gay  
 Ye breathe these truths severe,  
 To those who droop in pale decay  
 Have you no word to cheer?  
 Oh, yes! ye weave a double spell,  
 And death and life betoken well.

Go, then, where wrapt in fear and gloom,  
 Fond hearts and true are sighing,  
 And deck with emblematic bloom  
 The pillow of the dying;  
 And softly speak, nor speak in vain,  
 Of your long sleep and broken chain.

And say that He, who from the dust  
 Recalls the slumbering flower,  
 Will surely visit those who trust  
 His mercy and His power—  
 Will mark where sleeps their peaceful clay,  
 And roll, ere long, the stone away."

MORAL OF FLOWERS.

## NEW METHOD OF TEACHING BOTANY.

---

At different periods attempts were made to introduce the study of plants into the North of England Agricultural School ; but not till the present season, were our labours crowned with success.

Believing the method pursued to be altogether new, I shall endeavour to develop it, before entering upon the other parts of my work ; feeling assured, if rightly adopted by teachers, it will enable them to communicate botanical knowledge, with very little trouble to themselves and pleasure to their pupils.

In the study of botany it is best to begin with the earliest spring flowers. The Snowdrop, the Daisy, the Crocus, and the Daffodil, will be found among the earliest. As each flower presents itself, let a specimen of it be placed in a vial bottle, containing a little water, on the chimney-piece, or a shelf in some very conspicuous part of the schoolroom ; allowing the children free access to it. Be sure, when practicable, to obtain the leaves and the root ; every part of which will be seen through the transparent bottle. To each bottle a label must be attached, with the number, botanical and English name, class and order, written thereon. Grasses may be suspended from the walls in bundles, labelled in a manner similar to the bottles. In this state they will be found to retain their natural appearance many weeks. In describing a plant, begin with the *root*. The *stem* and *leaves* may then be brought under observation ; afterwards the *calyx* and *corolla* enclosing the *stamens* with their *filaments* and *anthers* ; the latter filled with the all-fertilizing *pollen*. Next the *pistils* with their *germen*, *styles*, and *stigma* : and lastly the *seed-vessel* and *seeds*. It will be found very advantageous in describing a flower, to have it in three different stages—in *bud*, in *blossom*, and in *seed*.

For example let us suppose you have met with a Snowdrop (*Galanthus nivalis*) in your morning walk. At some suitable part of the day call the attention of your pupils to it. Tell them its English name, and its appropriateness from the colour of its flowers, and the season in which it blossoms ; being often seen expanding its delicate *petals* just above the unmelted snow. A poetical description like the following, will inspire them with the love of it.

“ Like pendant flakes of vegetating snow,  
The early herald of the infant year,  
Ere yet the adventurous Crocus dares to blow,  
Beneath the orchard boughs thy buds appear.”

The generic name may be rendered very familiar by stating the \*Greek

\* I am quite an advocate for boys being taught the botanical names of plants, however technical or difficult they may appear. By insisting upon

words from which it is derived. *Galanthus*, from *gala*, milk ; and *anthos*, a flower. Its specific name *nivalis*, will be best remembered by informing them that it is derived from the Latin word *nix*, which signifies snow. The flower being the colour of milk, and coming with the snow. Proceed with examining its different parts—its bulbous egg-shaped *root* and spreading *fibres*—its *stem*, a *scape* rising three or four inches out of the ground, bearing one flower—its linear *leaf*, obtuse at the end, and keeled at the back like the bottom of a boat—its *bractea*, or *sheath* in which the infant flower is folded—its six *petals*, destitute of a *calyx*, the three inner ones wedge-shaped, streaked with green on the inside, and spotted with the same colour on the outside, shorter than the three outer ones which are oblong, concave, and spreading—its *pistil* with a cylindrical style and acute stigma standing above the stamens—its *germen*, below the insertion of the petals, called on that account *inferior* ; had it been above them it would have been denominated *superior*—and lastly, open the *capsule* and exhibit its three *valves* and three *cells* filled with numerous round *seeds*. Its being *perennial* must not be forgotten, likewise its not being *indigenous*, though now found in our hedges and woods.

It must now be placed in the bottle and labelled thus—

\*No. 506.

*Galanthus nivalis*.

Snowdrop.

Hexandria Monogynia.

The boys ought each to have a specimen of the plant in their hands while the teacher is giving the explanation, and have their attention particularly directed to the stamens and pistils, and taught to discover the class and order from this index. Let all the different flowers as they appear, undergo a similar examination. If twenty-five vial bottles can be obtained to receive them, by the time they are all occupied, the Snowdrop and other early flowers will be familiar to all, and may give place to others. Few localities will supply more than three hundred species : hence when the bottles have been twelve times occupied, new flowers will be difficult to meet with. In day schools, in which there are boys from different parts of the country, an abundant supply may be obtained from the fields and lanes, fresh every morning, through their co-operation. Should the pupils be boarders, the pleasures of their walks would be greatly enhanced by allowing them to collect speci-

their use, they will soon become the common parlance of the school ; as familiar as any other word in the vocabulary. On the other hand, I think the English names which have come down to us from our ancestors ought not to be entirely neglected. For this reason I have given both in the catalogue.

\* This number refers to the catalogue.

mens during their rambles. It will always be found best to have one boy appointed to write the labels and take charge of the bottles, renewing the decayed specimens, expelling such as are well known, and supplying their places with other species that are just coming into flower. Many flowers that are not quite out, will expand their petals, and come to perfection in the water. On the other hand, there are flowers that close their petals and cease to thrive as soon as they reach the water. These will be found the most troublesome, but the ingenious teacher may be able to devise some plan to remedy this defect, which we have not yet been able to discover.\*

In order that what has been learnt may not be forgotten, the boys must next be taught the simple art of *pressing and drying plants*. To accomplish this, each boy must be provided with two deal boards, six inches broad, and fourteen inches long, and a few old newspapers, or what is much better, a few sheets of blotting paper. Let them spread their plants in the most natural way upon this blotting paper, placing them between the boards with a weight upon the upper one to give them a gentle pressure. But as the plants are green the paper will soon become damp, they must therefore be taught to change them once in two or three days, and to put them into other papers which they have dried by the fire, or in the sun. To this part they must pay particular attention, or their plants will soon become mouldy. Some plants are gross and succulent, and require to be many days, and sometimes weeks, in the press, but happily these are not very numerous, by far the greater number will be found perfectly dry in a week or ten days, if the papers have been regularly changed. The specimens when pressed and dried must be spread upon pieces of good printing paper, and neatly attached to them by means of narrow strips which have been cut from a piece of similar paper gummed on one side. This done, they must affix to each the number of its name in the "Hand book to the Herbarium." By referring to which, they will at all times be able to find both its generic and specific name, also its class and order. Thus the "Hand book" will supersede the use of labels, and have this great advantage over the common plan of writing the name upon the paper, the pupils will be obliged to learn their names and all about them thoroughly, to save themselves the trouble of continually turning to the book. Some boys never try to remember the names of their plants, but depend entirely upon the written labels, so that were we to cover them and ask them to repeat their names, they would not be able. All teachers are aware of this disposition in boys, and will, no doubt, appreciate the advantage that will accrue from this plan. In our school many of the boys have in their possession between two and three hundred

\*I lately saw in a newspaper the following paragraph.—To REVIVE WITHERED FLOWERS. Plunge the stem into boiling water, and by the time the water is cold, the flowers will revive. The end of the stalks should then be cut off, and the flowers be put to stand in cold water, in which they will keep fresh for several days."

dried specimens, many of them as perfect as the hand of man can make them, and such as would do credit to the best Hortus Sicus in the world.

Plants themselves, carefully pressed and dried, look more beautiful on paper than the pictures of flowers, and convey a much clearer idea than any plate or description that can be given. There is at this day too much dependence upon these helps. Children are taught to look to books, and to depend upon them for all their information; while the great volume of nature which is continually unfolded before them, with all its charms and loveliness, and in all its simplicity and perfection, is altogether unheeded.

The artist, however great his skill, can only give us a very imperfect representation of the works of God in creation,—they are inimitable! A lady after examining with a microscope a very minute flower, and admiring its beautiful parts, afterwards applied the glass to a fine steel engraving; she exclaimed "*the works of man* will not bear microscopic observation; by increasing the power I only increase the imperfections,—but not so *the works of God*; the greater the magnifying power under which they are inspected, the greater their brilliancy and beauty, and the more perfect their various parts." Let us then leave the shadow and direct the youthful eye to the substance, let us teach them to look beyond their books and teachers, to exert their own minds, and to call into action those powers of observation, association and reflection, which our omniscient Creator has bestowed upon them for the contemplation of HIS HANDY WORK.

# CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Introduction .. .. .	iii
New method of teaching Botany .. .. .	vi
Class 1. Monandria .. .. .	1
" 2. Diandria .. .. .	1
" 3. Triandria .. .. .	2
" 4. Tetrandria .. .. .	7
" 5. Pentandria .. .. .	9
" 6. Hexandria .. .. .	15
" 7. Heptandria .. .. .	18
" 8. Octandria .. .. .	18
" 9. Enneandria .. .. .	19
" 10. Decandria .. .. .	19
" 11. Dodecandria .. .. .	22
" 12. Icosandria .. .. .	22
" 13. Polyandria .. .. .	24
" 14. Didynamia .. .. .	26
" 15. Tetradynamia .. .. .	28
" 16. Monodelphia .. .. .	30
" 17. Diadelphia .. .. .	31
" 18. Polyadelphia .. .. .	33
" 19. Syngenesia .. .. .	33
" 20. Gynandria .. .. .	37
" 21. Monœcia .. .. .	38
" 22. Diœcia .. .. .	41
" 23. Polygamia .. .. .	43
" 24. Cryptogamia .. .. .	43
Explanation of the Catalogue .. .. .	45
Description of the Parts of Plants .. .. .	46
Explanation of the Linnæan Classes .. .. .	48
Explanation of the Linnæan Orders .. .. .	50
Derivation of the names of the Classes and Orders .. .. .	51
Rules for Pronunciation .. .. .	52
How to discover the name of an unknown Plant .. .. .	52
Vocabulary of Botanical terms .. .. .	54

# CATALOGUE

OF

## BRITISH FLOWERING PLANTS,

FERNS AND THEIR ALLIED GENERA.

---

### I. MONANDRIA.

#### MONOGYNIA.

*Salicornia. Saltwort.*

1 *S. herbacea.* Common jointed Glasswort, or Saltwort.

2 *S. radicans.* Creeping jointed Glasswort, or Saltwort.

*Hippuris. Mare's-tail.*

3 *H. vulgaris.* Mare's-tail.

*Zostera. Sea-grass.*

4 *Z. marina.* Grass Wrack or Sea-grass.

*Chara. Stonewort.*

5 *C. vulgaris.* Common Stonewort, or Water Horse-tail.

6 *C. Hedwigii.* Hedwig's Water Horse-tail.

7 *C. aspera.* Rough Water Horse-tail.

8 *C. hispida.* Prickly Water Horse-tail.

9 *C. translucens.* Great transparent water horse tail,

10 *C. flexilis.* Smooth Water Horse-tail.

11 *C. nidifica.* Proliferous Water Horse-tail.

12 *C. gracilis.* Slender Water Horse tail.

#### DIGYNIA.

*Callitriche. Starwort.*

13 *C. verna.* Vernal Water Starwort.

14 *C. pedunculata.* Pedunculated Water Starwort.

15 *C. autumnalis.* Autumnal Water Starwort.

### II. DIANDRIA.

#### MONOGYNIA.

*Ligustrum. Privet.*

16 *L. vulgare.* Common Privet, Prim, or Print.

*Fraxinus. Ash.*

17 *F. excelsior.* Common Ash.

*Veronica. Speedwell.*

18 *V. serpyllifolia.* Smooth or Thyme-leaved Speedwell.

19 *V. humifusa.*

20 *V. alpina.* Alpine Speedwell.

21 *V. saxatilis.* Rock Speedwell.

22 *V. spicata.* Spiked Speedwell.

23 *V. hybrida.* Hybrid Speedwell.

24 *V. beccabunga.* Short leaved Water Speedwell, or Brooklime.

25 *V. anagallis.* Long-leav'd Water Speedwell, or Brooklime.

- 26 *V. scutellata*. Narrow leaved Marsh Speedwell.
- 27 *V. montana*. Mountain Speedwell.
- 28 *V. chamædrys*. Germanander Speedwell.
- 29 *V. officinalis*. Common Speedwell.
- 30 *V. hirsuta*. Hairy Speedwell.
- 31 *V. agrestis*. Green procumbent chickweed Speedwell.
- 32 *V. polita*. Grey procumbent chickweed Speedwell.
- 33 *V. buxbaumii*. Buxbaum's Speedwell.
- 34 *V. arvensis*. Wall chickweed Speedwell.
- 35 *V. hederifolia*. Ivy leaved chickweed Speedwell. Small Henbit.
- 36 *V. triphylls*. Upright or trifid chickweed Speedwell.
- 37 *V. verna*. Vernal chickweed Speedwell.
- Pinguicula*. Butterwort.
- 38 *P. vulgaris*. Common Butterwort.
- 39 *P. grandiflora*.
- 40 *P. Lusitanica*. Pale Butterwort.
- 41 *P. alpina*.
- Utricularia*. Bladderwort.
- 42 *U. vulgaris*. Greater Hooded Water Milfoil, or Bladderwort.
- 43 *U. intermedia*. Middle Hooded Water Milfoil, or Bladderwort.
- 44 *U. minor*. Lesser Hooded Water Milfoil, or Bladderwort.
- Lycopus*. Gipsywort.
- 45 *L. europæus*. Water Horehound. Gipsywort.
- Salvia*. Sage.
- 46 *S. pratensis*. Meadow Sage, or Clary.
- 47 *S. Verbenaca*. Wild Sage, or Clary.
- Circaea*. Enchanter's Nightshade.
- 48 *C. alpina*. Mountain Enchanter's Nightshade.
- 49 *C. lutetiana*. Common Enchanter's Nightshade.
- Lemna*. Duckweed.
- 50 *L. triseulca*. Ivy-leaved Duckweed.
- 51 *L. minor*. Lesser Duckweed.
- 52 *L. gibba*. Gibbous Duckweed.
- 53 *L. polyrhiza*. Greater Duckweed.
- Cladium*. Twig-rush.
- 54 *C. Mariscus*. Prickly Twig-rush.
- DIGYNIA.
- Anthoxanthum*. Spring-grass.
- 55 *A. odoratum*. Sweet-scented vernal-grass.

### III. TRIANDRIA.

#### MONOGENIA.

- Valeriana*. Valerian.
- 56 *V. rubra*. Red Valerian.
- 57 *V. dioica*. Small Marsh Valerian.
- 58 *V. officinalis*. Great Wild Valerian.
- 59 *V. pyrenaica*. Heart-leaved Valerian.

- Fedia. Corn-salad.*  
 60 *F. olitoria.* Common Corn-Salad, or Lamb's Lettuce.  
 61 *F. dentata.* Smooth-fruited Corn-Salad.  
 62 *F. Auricula.* Sharp-fruited Corn-Salad.  
 63 *F. carinata.* Keel-fruited Corn-Salad.  
*Crocus. Crocus.*  
 64 *C. sativus.* Saffron Crocus.  
 65 *C. vernus.* Purple Spring Crocus.  
 66 *C. minimus.* Net-rooted Crocus.  
 67 *C. aureus.* Golden Crocus.  
 68 *C. nudiflorus.* Naked-flowering Crocus.  
 69 *C. speciosus.* Showy Autumnal Crocus.  
*Trichonema. Trichonema.*  
 70 *T. Bulbocodium.* Channelled Trichonema.  
*Iris. Iris.*  
 71 *I. Pseudacorus.* Yellow-Iris, Water-Flag, or Flower-de-luce  
 72 *I. foetidissima.* Stinking Iris.  
*Schænus. Bog-rush.*  
 73 *S. nigricans.* Black Bog-rush.  
*Rhynchospora. Beak-rush.*  
 74 *R. alba.* White-headed Beak-rush.  
 75 *R. fusca.* Brown-headed Beak-rush.  
*Cyperus. Cyperus.*  
 76 *C. longus.* Sweet Cyperus. English Galin-gale.  
 77 *C. fuscus.* Brown Cyperus.  
*Scirpus. Club-rush.*  
 78 *S. cœspitosus.* Scaly-stalked Club-rush.  
 79 *S. pauciflorus.* Chocolate-headed Club-rush.  
 80 *S. fluitans.* Floating Club-rush.  
 81 *S. lacustris.* Bull-rush. Great Club-rush.  
 82 *S. Holoschœnus.* Round-headed Club-rush.  
 83 *S. setaceus.* Bristle-stalked Club-rush.  
 84 *S. Savii.* Savi's Club-rush.  
 85 *S. caricinus.* Compressed Club-rush.  
 86 *S. rufus.* Brown Club-rush.  
 87 *S. triqueter.* Triangular Club-rush.  
 88 *S. carinatus.* Blunt-edged Club-rush.  
 89 *S. maritimus.* Salt-marsh Club-rush.  
 90 *S. sylvaticus.* Wood-Club-rush.  
*Eleocharis. Spike-rush.*  
 91 *E. palustris.* Common Spike-rush.  
 92 *E. multicaulis.* Many-stalked Spike-rush.  
 93 *E. acicularis.* Least Spike-rush.  
*Eriophorum. Cotton-grass.*  
 94 *E. vaginatum.* Hare's-tail Cotton-grass.  
 95 *E. capitatum.* Round-headed Cotton-grass.  
 96 *E. angustifolium.* Common Cotton-grass.

- 97 *E. polystachion*. Broad-leaved Cotton-grass.  
 98 *E. pubescens*. Downy-stalked Cotton-grass.  
 99 *E. gracile*. Slender-mountain Cotton-grass.  
*Nardus*. *Mat-grass*.  
 100 *N. stricta*. Mat-grass.
- DIGYNIA.**  
*Phalaris*. *Canary-grass*.  
 101 *P. canariensis*. Canary Grass.  
 102 *P. arundinacea*. Reed Canary Grass.  
*Phleum*. *Cat's-tail-grass*.  
 103 *P. pratense*. Common Cat's-tail-grass. Timothy Grass.  
 104 *P. alpinum*. Alpine Cat's-tail-grass.  
 105 *P. Michelii*. Michelian Cat's-tail-grass.  
 106 *P. asperum*. Branched Cat's-tail-grass.  
 107 *P. Boehmeri*. Purple-stalked Cat's-tail-grass.  
 108 *P. arenarium*. Sea-side Cat's-tail-grass.
- Alopecurus*. *Fox-tail-grass*.  
 109 *A. pratensis*. Meadow Fox-tail-grass.  
 110 *A. alpinus*. Alpine Fox-tail-grass.  
 111 *A. agrestis*. Slender Fox-tail-grass.  
 112 *A. bulbosus*. Bulbous Fox-tail-grass.  
 113 *A. geniculatus*. Floating Fox-tail-grass.  
 114 *A. fulvus*. Orange-spiked Fox-tail-grass.
- Knappia*. *Knappia*.  
 115 *K. agrostidea*. Early Knappia.
- Polypogon*. *Beard-grass*.  
 116 *P. Monspeliensis*. Annual Beard-grass.  
 117 *P. littoralis*. Perennial Beard-grass.  
*Milium*. *Millet-grass*.  
 118 *M. effusum*. Spreading Millet-grass.  
 119 *M. lendigerum*. Panick Millet-grass.
- Agrostis*. *Bent-grass*.  
 120 *A. Spica-venti*. Silky Bent-grass.  
 121 *A. canina*. Brown Bent-grass.  
 122 *A. setacea*. Bristle-leaved Bent-grass.  
 123 *A. vulgaris*. Fine Bent-grass.  
 124. *A. alba*. Marsh Bent-grass.
- Cynodon*. *Dog's-tooth-grass*.  
 125 *C. dactylon*. Creeping Dog's-tooth-grass.
- Digitaria*. *Finger-grass*.  
 126 *D. sanguinalis*. Cock's-foot Finger-grass.  
 127 *D. humifusa*. Smooth Finger-grass.
- Panicum*. *Panick*.  
 128 *P. verticillatum*. Rough Panick-grass.  
 129 *P. viride*. Green Panick-grass.  
 130 *P. Crus-galli*. Loose Panick-grass.
- Aira*. *Hair-grass*.  
 131 *A. cristata*. Crested Hair-grass.  
 132 *A. aquatica*. Water Hair-grass.  
 133 *A. coespitosa*. Turfy Hair-grass.

134 *A. alpina*. Smooth Alpine Hair-grass.

135 *A. flexuosa*.

136 *A. canescens*. Grey Hair-grass.

137 *A. caryophyllea*. Silver Hair-grass.

138 *A. præcox*. Early Hair-grass.

*Arundo*. Reed.

139 *A. Phragmites*. Common Reed.

140 *A. Epigejos*. Wood-Reed.

141 *A. Calamagrostis*. Small Reed.

142 *A. Lapponica*. Lapland Small Reed.

143 *A. stricta*. Smallest Close Reed.

144 *A. arenaria*. Sea Reed. Mat-grass. Sea Bent.

*Helcus*. Soft-grass.

145 *H. avenaceus*. Oat-like Soft-grass.

146 *H. mollis*. Creeping Soft-grass.

147 *H. lanatus*. Meadow Soft-grass.

*Melica*. Melic.

148 *M. uniflora*. Wood Melic-grass.

149 *M. nutans*. Mountain Melic-grass.

150 *M. cœrulea*. Purple Melic-grass.

*Sesleria*. Moor-grass.

151 *S. cœrulea*. Blue Moor-grass.

*Hierochloe*. Holy-grass.

152 *H. borealis*. Northern Holy-grass.

*Glyceria*. Sweet-grass.

153 *G. aquatica*. Reedy Sweet-grass.

154 *G. fluitans*. Floating Sweet-grass.

155 *G. maritima*. Creeping Sea-sweet-grass.

156 *G. distans*. Reflexed Sweet-grass.

157 *G. procumbens*

158 *G. rigida*. Hard Sweet-grass.

*Poa*. Meadow-grass.

159 *P. compressa*. Flat-stalked Meadow-grass.

160 *P. alpina*. Alpine Meadow-grass.

161 *P. laxa*. Waved Meadow-grass.

162 *P. bulbosa*. Bulbous Meadow-grass.

163 *P. trivialis*. Roughish Meadow-grass.

164 *P. pratensis*. Smooth Meadow-grass.

165 *P. annua*. Annual Meadow-grass.

166 *P. nemoralis*. Wood Meadow-grass.

*Triodia*. Heath-grass.

167 *T. decumbens*. Decumbent Heath-grass.

*Briza*. Quaking-grass.

168 *B. media*. Common Quaking-grass.

169 *B. minor*. Little Quaking-grass.

*Dactylis*. Cock's-foot-grass.

170 *D. glomerata*. Cock's-foot-grass.

*Spartina*. Cord-grass.

171 *S. stricta*. Twin-spiked Cord-grass.

- 172 *S. alternifolia*. Many-spiked Cord-grass.  
*Cynosurus*. Dog's-tail-grass.
- 173 *C. cristatus*. Crested Dog's-tail-grass.
- 174 *C. echinatus*. Rough Dog's-tail-grass.  
*Festuca*. Fescue.
175. *F. ovina*. Sheep's Fescue.
- 176 *F. vivipara*. Viviparous Fescue.
- 177 *F. duriuscula*. Hard Fescue.
- 178 *F. rubra*. Creeping Fescue.
- 179 *F. bromoides*. Barren Fescue.
- 180 *F. Myurus*. Wall Fescue.
- 181 *F. uniglumis*. Single-husked Fescue.
- 182 *F. gigantea*. Great Fescue.
- 183 *F. calamaria*. Tall Fescue.
- 184 *F. loliacea*. Spiked Fescue.
- 185 *F. pratensis*. Meadow Fescue.
- 186 *F. elator*. Tall Fescue.
- 187 *F. sylvatica*. Slender Wood Fescue.
- 188 *F. pinnata*. Spiked Heath Fescue.
- Bromus*. Brome-grass.
- 189 *B. secalinus*. Smooth Rye Brome-grass.
- 190 *B. velutinus*. Downy Rye Brome-grass.
- 191 *B. mollis*. Soft Brome-grass.
- 192 *B. racemosus*. Smooth Brome-grass.
- 193 *B. squarrosus*. Corn Brome-grass.
- 194 *B. arvensis*. Taper Field Brome-grass.
- 195 *B. erectus*. Upright Perennial Brome-grass.
- 196 *B. asper*. Hairy Wood Brome-grass.
- 197 *B. sterilis*. Barren Brome-grass.
- 198 *B. diandrus*. Upright Annual Brome-grass.
- 199 *B. maximus*. Great Brome-grass.
- Lagurus*. Hare's-tail-grass.
- 200 *L. ovatus*. Hare's-tail-grass.
- Avena*. Oat.
- 201 *A. fatua*. Wild Oat.
- 202 *A. strigosa*. Bristle-pointed Oat.
- 203 *A. pubescens*. Downy Oat-grass.
- 204 *A. pratensis*. Narrow-leaved Oat-grass.
- 205 *A. alpina*. Alpine Oat-grass.
- 206 *A. planiculmis*. Flat-stemmed Oat-grass.
- 207 *A. flavescens*. Yellow Oat-grass.
- Lolium*. Darnel.
- 208 *L. perenne*. Common Rye-grass. Red Darnel
- 209 *L. temulentum*. Bearded Darnel.
- 210 *L. arvense*. White Darnel.
- Rottbollia*. Hard-grass.
- 211 *R. incurvata*. Sea Hard-grass.
- Elymus*. Lyme-grass.
- 212 *E. arenarius*. Upright Sea Lyme-grass.

- 213 *E. geniculatus*. Pendulous Sea Lyme-grass.  
 214 *E. europæus*. Wood Lyme-grass.  
*Hordeum. Barley.*  
 215 *H. murinum*. Wall Barley. Wall Bennet.  
 216 *H. pratense*. Meadow Barley.  
 217 *H. maritimum*. Sea Barley. Squirrel-tail-grass.  
*Triticum. Wheat.*  
 218 *T. junceum*. Sea Wheat grass. Rush Wheat.  
 219 *T. repens*. Creeping Wheat-grass. Couch-grass.
- 220 *T. caninum*. Fibrous-rooted Wheat-grass. Dog's Wheat.  
 221 *T. cristatum*. Crested Wheat-grass.  
 222 *T. Loliaceum*. Dwarf Sea Wheat-grass.  
 TRIGYNIA.  
*Montia. Water Chick-weed.*  
 223 *M. fontana*. Water Chickweed. Water Blinks.  
*Holosteum. Holosteum.*  
 224 *H. umbellatum*. Umbelliferous Mouse-ear, or Jagged Chickweed.  
*Polycarpon. All-seed.*  
 225 *P. tetraphyllum*. Four-leaved All-seed.

## IV. TETRANDRIA.

## MONOGYNIA.

- Dipsacus. Teasel.*  
 226 *D. Fullonum*. Fuller's Teasel.  
 227 *D. sylvestris*. Wild Teasel.  
 228 *D. pilosus*. Small Teasel. Shepherd's Staff.  
*Scabiosa. Scabious.*  
 229 *S. Succisa*. Devil's-bit Scabious.  
 230 *S. arvensis*. Field Scabious.  
 231 *S. columbaria*. Small Scabious.  
*Sherardia. Field-madder.*  
 232 *S. arvensis*. Little Field madder, or Spurwort.  
*Asperula. Woodruff.*  
 233 *A. odorata*. Sweet Woodruff.
234. *A. Cynanchica*. Squinancy Wort. Small Woodruff.  
*Galium. Bed-straw.*  
 235 *G. cruciatum*. Cross-wort.  
 236 *G. palustre*. White Water Bed-straw.  
 237 *G. Witheringii*. Rough Heath Bed-straw.  
 238 *G. uliginosum*. Rough Marsh Bed-straw.  
 239 *G. saxatile*. Smooth Heath Bed-straw.  
 240 *G. erectum*. Upright Bed-straw.  
 241 *G. cinereum*.  
 242 *G. Parisiense*. Wall Bed-straw.  
 243 *G. aristatum*. Bearded Bed-straw.

- 244 *G. saccharatum*. warty-fruited Bed-straw.
- 245 *G. tricornis*. Three-flowered Goose-grass.
- 246 *G. spurium*. Smooth-fruited Corn Bed-straw.
- 247 *G. pusillum*. Least Mountain Bed-straw.
- 248 *G. Mollugo*. Great Hedge Bed-straw.
- 249 *G. verum*. Common Yellow Bed-straw.
- 250 *G. boreale*. Cross-leaved Bed-straw.
- 251 *G. Aparine*. Goose-grass, or Cleavers.
- Rubia. Madder.*
- 252 *R. peregrina*. Wild Madder.
- Exacum. Marsh Centaury.*
- 253 *E. filiforme*. Least Gentian. Marsh Centaury.
- Plantago. Plantain.*
- 254 *P. major*. Greater Plantain.
- 255 *P. media*. Hoary Plantain.
- 256 *P. lanceolata*. Ribwort Plantain.
- 257 *P. maritima*. Sea Plantain,
- 258 *P. Coronopus*. Buck's-horn Plantain.
- Centunculus. Chaff-weed.*
- 259 *C. minimus*. Small Chaff-weed.
- Sanguisorba. Burnet.*
- 260 *S. officinalis*. Great Burnet.
- Epimedium. Barren-wort.*
- 261 *E. alpinum*. Barren-wort.
- Cornus. Cornel.*
- 262 *C. sanguinea*. Wild Cornel. Dog-wood.
- 263 *C. Suecica*. Dwarf Cornel.
- Parietaria. Pellitory.*
- 264 *P. officinalis*. Common Pellitory of the Wall.
- Isnardia. Isnardia.*
- 265 *I. palustris*. Marsh Isnardia.
- Alchemilla. Lady's Mantle.*
- 266 *A. vulgaris*. Common Lady's Mantle.
- 267 *A. alpina*. Alpine Lady's Mantle.
- 268 *A. arvensis*. Parsley Piert.
- TETRAGYNIA.
- Ilex. Holly.*
269. *I. Aquifolium*. Common Holly.
- Potamogeton. Pond weed.*
- 270 *P. natans*. Broad-leaved Pond-weed.
- 271 *P. heterophyllus*. Various-leaved Pond-weed.
- 272 *P. rufescens*. Long-leaved, Floating Pond-weed.
- 273 *P. perfoliatus*. Perfoliate Pond-weed.
- 274 *P. densus*. Close-leaved Pond-weed.
- 275 *P. lucens*. Shining Pond-weed.
- 276 *P. prelongus*. Long-stalked Pond-weed.
- 277 *P. lanceolatus*. Lance-shaped Pond-weed.
- 278 *P. crispus*. Curled Pond-weed.
- 279 *P. gramineus*. Grassy Pond-weed.

- 280 *P. pusillus*. Small Pond-weed. 287 *S. maritima*. Sea Pearl-wort.
- 281 *P. compressus*. Flat-stalked Pond-weed. 288 *S. apetala*. Small Annual Pearl-wort.
- 282 *P. pectinatus*. Fennel-leaved Pond-weed. *Mænchia. Mænchia.*
- 283 *P. acutifolius*. Sharp-leaved Pond-weed. 289 *S. erecta*. Upright *Mænchia*, Least Stichwort.
- 284 *P. zosteræfolius*. Grass-wrack-like Pond weed. *Tillæa. Tillæa.*
- Ruppia. Tassel-grass.* 290 *T. muscosa*. Mossy *Tillæa*, or Red-shanks.
- 285 *R. maritima*. Sea Tassel-grass. *Radiola. All-seed.*
- Sagina. Pearl-wort.* 291 *R. Millegrana*. All-seed
- 286 *S. procumbens*. Pro-cumbent Pearl-wort.

## V. PENTANDRIA

## MONOGYNIA.

- Myosotis. Scorpion-grass.* 302 *L. maritimum*. Sea Gromwell. Sea Bugloss.
- 292 *M. palustris*. Great Water Scorpion-grass. *Anchusa. Alkanet.*
- 293 *M. caespitosa*. Tufted Water Scorpion-grass. 303 *A. officinalis*. Common Alkanet.
- 294 *M. alpestris*. Rock *Cynoglossum. Hound's-tongue.* 304. *A. sempervirens*. Ever-green Alkanet.
- 295 *M. sylvatica*. Wood Scorpion-grass. 305 *C. officinale*. Common Hound's-tongue.
- 296 *M. arvensis*. Common Field Scorpion-grass. 306 *C. sylvaticum*. Green-leaved Hound's-tongue.
- 297 *M. collina*. Early Field Scorpion-grass. *Pulmonaria. Lungwort.*
- 298 *M. versicolor*. Yellow and Blue Scorpion-grass 307 *P. officinalis*. Common Lungwort.
- Lithospermum. Gromwell.* 308 *P. angustifolia*. Narrow leaved Lung-wort.
- 299 *L. officinale*. Common Gromwell. Graymill. *Symphytum. Comfrey.*
- 300 *L. arvense*. Corn Gromwell. 309 *S. officinale*. Common Comfrey.
- 301 *L. purpureo-cæruleum*. Creeping or Purple Gromwell. 310. *S. tuberosum*. Tuberos Comfrey.
- Borago. Borage.* 311 *B. officinalis*. Common Borage.

- Asperugo. Catchweed.*  
 312 *A. procumbens.* Trailing Catchweed.
- Lycopsis. Bugloss.*  
 313 *L. Arvensis.* Small Bugloss.
- Echium. Viper's-Bugloss.*  
 314 *E. vulgare.* Common Viper's-bugloss.
- 315 *E. violaceum.* Violet-flowered Bugloss.
- Primula. Primrose.*  
 316 *P. vulgaris.* Common Primrose.
- 317 *P. elatior.* Oxlip Primrose.
- 318 *P. veris.* Cowslip. Paigle.
- 319 *P. farinosa.* Bird's-eye-Primrose.
- 320 *P. Scotica.* Scottish Primrose.
- Cyclamen. Cyclamen.*  
 321 *C. hederæfolium.* Ivy-leaved Cyclamen.
- Menyanthes. Bog-bean.*  
 322 *M. trifoliata.* Marsh Trefoil. Bog-bean.
- Villarsia. Villarsia.*  
 323 *V. nymphæoides.* Fringed Bog-bean, or Water Lily.
- Hottonia. Featherfoil.*  
 324 *H. palustris.* Water Featherfoil. Water Violet.
- Lysimachia. Loose-strife.*  
 325 *L. vulgaris.* Great Yellow Loose-strife.
- 326 *L. thyrsoflora.* Tufted Loose-strife
- 327 *L. nemorum.* Wood Loose-strife. Yellow Pimpernel.
- 328 *L. Nummularia.* Creeping Loose-strife. Money wort.
- Anagallis. Pimpernel.*  
 329 *A. arvensis.* Common Scarlet Pimpernel.
- 330 *A. tenella.* Bog Pimpernel.
- Azalea. Azalea.*  
 331 *A. procumbens.* Trailing Azalea.
- Convolvulus. Bindweed.*  
 332 *C. sepium.* Great Bindweed.
- 333 *C. arvensis.* Small Bindweed.
- 334 *C. Soldanella.* Sea Bindweed.
- Polemonium. Greek Vallerian.*  
 335 *P. cæruleum.* Greek Valerian. Jacob's Ladder.
- Campanula. Bell-flower.*  
 336 *C. rotundifolia.* Round-leaved or Common Bell-flower.
- 337 *C. patula.* Spreading Bell-flower.
- 338 *C. Rapunculus.* Rampion Bell-flower.
- 339 *C. persicifolia.* Peach-leaved Bell-flower.
- 340 *C. latifolia.* Giant Bell-flower.
- 341 *C. rapunculoides.* Creeping Bell-flower.
- 342 *C. Trachelium.* Nettle-leaved Bell-flower.
- 343 *C. glomerata.* Clustered Bell-flower.
- 344 *C. hybrida.* Corn Bell-flower.
- 345 *C. hederacea.* Ivy-leaved Bell-flower.

- Phyteuma. Rampion.*  
 346 Ph. orbiculare. Round-headed Rampion.  
 347 Ph. spicatum. Spiked Rampion.
- Jasione. Sheep's-bit.*  
 348 J. montana. Common Sheep's-bit.
- Lobelia. Lobelia.*  
 349 L. Dortmanna. Water Lobelia.  
 350 L. urens. Acrid Lobelia.
- Impatiens. Touch-me-not.*  
 351 I. Noli-me-tangere. Touch-me-not. Yellow Balsam.
- Viola. Violet.*  
 352 V. hirta. Hairy Violet.  
 353 V. odorato. Sweet Violet.  
 354 V. palustris. Marsh Violet.  
 355 V. canina. Dog's Violet.  
 356 V. lactea. Cream-coloured Violet.  
 357 V. tricolor. Pansy Violet. Heart's-ease.  
 358 V. lutea. Yellow Pansy.
- Verbascum. Mullein.*  
 359 V. Thapsus. Great Mullein.  
 360 V. Lychnitis. White Mullein.  
 361 V. pulverulentum. Yellow Hoary Mullein.  
 362 V. nigrum. Black Mullein.  
 363 V. virgatum. Large-flowered Primrose-leaved Mullein.  
 364 V. Blattaria. Moth Mullein.
- Hyoscyamus. Henbane.*  
 365 H. niger. Common Henbane.
- Atropa. Deadly Night-shade.*  
 366 A. Belladonna. Deadly Night-shade.
- Solanum. Night-shade.*  
 367 S. Dulcamara. Bittersweet. Woody Night-shade.  
 368 S. nigrum. Common Night-shade.
- Erythraea. Centaury.*  
 369 E. Centaurium. Common Centaury.  
 370 E. littoralis. Dwarf Tufted Centaury.  
 371 E. pulchella. Dwarf Branched Centaury.  
 372 E. latifolia. Broad-leaved Centaury.
- Samolus. Brook-weed.*  
 373 S. Valerandi. Water Pimpernel. Common Brook-weed.
- Lonicera. Honeysuckle.*  
 374 L. Caprifolium. Pale Perfoliate Honeysuckle.  
 375 L. Periclymenum. Common Honeysuckle, or Woodbine.  
 376 L. Xylosteum. Upright Honeysuckle.
- Rhamnus. Buckthorn.*  
 377 R. catharticus. Buckthorn.  
 278 R. Frangula. Alder Buckthorn.
- Euonymus. Spindle-tree.*  
 379 E. Europæus. Spindle-tree. Prickwood.
- Ribes. Currant.*  
 380 R. rubrum. Common Currant.

- 381 *R. petraeum*. Rock Currant.
- 382 *R. Spicatum*. Acid Mountain Currant.
- 383 *R. alpinum*. Tasteless Mountain Currant.
- 384 *R. nigrum*. Black Currant.
- 385 *R. Grossularia*. Common Gooseberry.  
*Hedera*. Ivy.
- 386 *H. Helix*. Common Ivy.  
*Illecebrum*. Knot-grass.
- 387 *I. verticillatum*. Whorled Knot-grass.  
*Glaux*. Sea Milkwort.
- 388 *G. maritima*. Sea Milkwort. Black Saltwort.  
*Thesium*. Toad-flax.
- 389 *T. linophyllum*. Bastard Toad-flax.  
*Vinca*. Periwinkle.
- 390 *V. minor*. Lesser Periwinkle.
- 391 *V. major*. Greater Periwinkle.
- DIGYNIA.
- Herniaria*. Rupture-wort.
- 392 *H. glabra*. Smooth Rupture-wort.
- 393 *H. ciliata*. Ciliated Rupture-wort.
- Chenopodium*. Goose-foot.
- 394 *Ch. Bonus Henricus*. Mercury Goose-foot. Good Henry.
- 395 *Ch. intermedium*. Upright Goose-foot.
- 396 *Ch. rubrum*.
- 397 *Ch. Botryodes*. Many-clustered Goose-foot.
- 398 *Ch. murale*. Nettle-leaved Goose-foot.
- 399 *Ch. hybridum*. Maple-leaved Goose-foot.
- 400 *Ch. album*. White Goose-foot.
- 401 *Ch. ficifolium*. Fig-leaved Goose-foot.
- 402 *Ch. glaucum*. Oak-leaved Goose-foot.
- 403 *Ch. olidum*. Stinking Goose-foot.
- 404 *Ch. polyspermum*. All-seed Goose-foot.
- 405 *Ch. acutifolium*. Sharp-leaved Goose-foot.
- 406 *Ch. maritimum*. Sea Goose-foot.
- 407 *Ch. fruticosa*. Shrubby Saltwort.  
*Beta*. Beet.
- 408 *B. maritima*. Sea Beet  
*Salsola*. Saltwort
- 409 *S. Kali*. Prickly Saltwort.  
*Ulmus*. Elm.
- 410 *U. campestris*. Common small-leaved Elm.
- 411 *U. montana*. Broad-leaved or Wych Elm.
- 412 *U. glabra*. Smooth-leaved Elm.
- 413 *U. stricta*. Cornish Elm.  
*Cuscuta*. Dodder.
- 414 *C. Europæa*. Greater Dodder.
- 415 *C. epilinum*. Flax Dodder.
- 416 *C. epithymum*. Lesser Dodder.
- Gentiana*. Gentian.
- 417 *G. Pneumonanthæ*. Marsh Gentian.
- 418 *G. verna*. Spring Gentian.

- 419 *G. nivalis*. Small Alpine Gentian.  
 420 *G. Amarella*. Autumnal Gentian.  
 421 *G. campestris*. Field Gentian.  
*Eryngium*. *Eryngo*.  
 422. *E. maritimum*. Sea Eryngo.  
 423 *E. campestre*. Field Eryngo.  
*Hydrocotyle*. *White-rot*.  
 424 *H. vulgaris*. Marsh Penny. *White-rot*.  
*Sanicula*. *Sanicle*.  
 425 *S. europæa*. Wood Sanicle.  
*Caucalis*. *Bur-parsley*.  
 426 *C. daucoides*. Small Bur-parsley.  
 427. *C. latifolia*. Great Bur-parsley.  
*Torilis*. *Hedge-parsley*.  
 428 *T. Anthriscus*. Upright Hedge-parsley.  
 429 *T. infesta*. Spreading Hedge-parsley.  
 430 *T. nodosa*. Knotted Hedge-parsley.  
*Anthriscus*. *Beaked-parsley*.  
 431 *A. vulgaris*. Common Beaked-parsley  
*Scandix*. *Needle-chervil*.  
 432 *S. Pecten*. Needle-chervil. Shepherd's Needle. Venus' comb.  
*Myrrhis*. *Cow-parsley*.  
 433 *M. odorata*. Sweet Cicely.  
 434. *M. temulenta*. Rough Cow-parsley.  
 435 *M. aurea*. Tawny-seeded Cow-parsley.  
 436 *M. aromatica*. Aromatic Cow-parsley.  
*Chærophylum*. *Chervil*.  
 437 *Ch. sativum*. Garden Chervil.  
 438 *Ch. sylvestre*. Cow-parsley. Cow-chervil.  
*Daucus*. *Carrot*.  
 439 *D. Carota*. Wild Carrot.  
 440 *D. maritimus*. Sea-coast Carrot.  
*Bunium*. *Earth-nut*.  
 441 *B. flexuosum*. Earth-nut. Pig-nut.  
*Sium*. *Water-parsnep*.  
 442 *S. latifolium*. Broad-leaved Water-parsnep.  
 443 *S. angustifolium*. Narrow-leaved Water-parsnep.  
 444 *S. nodiflorum*. Pro-cumbent Water-parsnep  
 445 *S. repens*. Creeping Water-parsnep.  
 446 *S. inundatum*. Least Water-parsnep.  
 447 *S. verticillatum*. Whorled Water-parsnep.  
*Sison* *Stone-parsley*.  
 448 *S. Amomum*. Hedge Stonewort. Bastard Stone-parsley.  
 449 *S. segetum*. Corn-parsley, or Stonewort.  
*Cicuta*. *Water-Hemlock*.  
 450 *C. virosa*. Water Hemlock. Water Cowbane.  
*Æthusa*. *Fool's-parsley*.  
 451 *Æ. Cynapium*. Common Fool's-parsley.  
*Conium*. *Hemlock*.  
 452 *C. maculatum*. Common Hemlock.

- Oenanthe. Dropwort.*  
 453 *O. fistulosa.* Common Water-dropwort.  
 454 *O. pimpinelloides.* Parsley Water-dropwort.  
 455 *O. peucedanifolia.* Sulpur-wort, Water-dropwort.  
 456 *O. crocata.* Hemlock Water-dropwort.  
 457 *O. Phellandrium.* Fine-leaved Water-dropwort.  
*Crithmum. Samphire.*  
 458 *C. maritimum.* Sea-Samphire.  
*Smyrnum. Alexanders.*  
 459 *S. Olusatrum.* Alexanders.  
*Apium. Wild-celery.*  
 460 *A. graveolens.* Wild-celery.  
*Ægopodium. Gout-weed.*  
 461 *Æ. Podagraria.* Gout-weed. Herb Gerarde.  
*Imperatoria. Masterwort.*  
 462 *I. Ostruthium.* Great Master-wort.  
*Angelica. Angelica.*  
 463 *A. Archangelica.* Garden Angelica.  
 464 *A. sylvestris.* Wild Angelica.  
*Ligusticum. Lovage.*  
 465 *L. Scoticum.* Scottish Lovage.  
 466 *L. Cornubiense.* Cornish Lovage.  
*Meum. Meu.*  
 467 *M. athamanticum.* Spignel. Meu. Bald-money.  
 468 *M. Fœniculum.* Common Fennel.
- Carum. Caraway.*  
 469 *C. Carui.* Common Caraway.  
*Athamanta. Stone-parsley.*  
 470 *A. Libanotis.* Mountain Stone-parsley.  
*Pimpinella. Burnet-saxifrage.*  
 471 *P. Saxifraga.* Common Burnet-saxifrage.  
 472 *P. magna.* Greater Burnet-saxifrage.  
 473 *P. dioica.* Dwarf Burnet-saxifrage.  
*Cnidium. Pepper-saxifrage.*  
 474 *C. Silaus.* Meadow Pepper-saxifrage.  
*Bupleurum. Hare's-ear.*  
 475 *B. odontites.* Narrow-leaved Hare's-ear.  
 476 *B. rotundifolium.* Common Hare's-ear, or Thorough-wax.  
 477 *B. tenuissimum.* Slender Hare's-ear.  
 478 *B. falcatum.* Sick-leaved Hare's-ear.  
*Selinum. Milk-parsley.*  
 479 *S. palustre.* Marsh Milk-parsley.  
*Peucedanum. Sulphur-wort.*  
 480 *P. officinale.* Sea Sulphur-wort. Hog's Fennel.  
*Pastinaca. Parsnep.*  
 481 *P. sativa.* Common Wild Parsnep.  
*Heracleum. Cow-parsnep.*  
 482 *H. Sphondylium.* Cow-parsnep. Hogweed.  
*Tordylium. Hartwort.*  
 483 *T. maximum.* Great Hartwort.

## TRIGYNIA.

*Viburnum. Guelder-rose.*

- 484 *V. Lantana.* Way-  
faring Tree. Mealy  
Guelder-rose.

- 485 *V. Opulus.* Common  
Guelder-rose. Water  
Elder.

*Sambucus. Elder.*

- 486 *S. Ebulus.* Dwarf  
Elder.

- 487 *S. nigra.* Common  
Elder.

*Staphylea. Bladder-nut.*

- 488 *S. pinnata.* Common  
Bladdernut.

*Tamarix. Tamarisk.*

- 489 *T. Gallica.* French  
Tamarisk.

*Corrigiola. Strapwort.*

- 490 *C. littoralis.* Sand  
Strapwort.

## TETRAGYNIA.

*Parnassia. Grass of Parnassus*

- 491 *P. palustris.* Common  
Grass of Parnassus.

## PENTAGYNIA.

*Statice. Thrift.*

- 492 *S. Armeria.* Common  
Thrift. Sea Gilliflower

- 493 *S. plantaginea.* Plan-  
tain-leaved Thrift.

- 494 *S. Limonium.* Laven-  
der Thrift.

- 495 *S. spathulata.* Upright-  
spiked Thrift.

- 496 *S. reticulata.* Matted  
Thrift.

*Linum. Flax.*

- 497 *L. usitatissimum.* Com-  
mon Flax.

- 498 *L. perenne.* Perennial  
Flax.

- 499 *L. angustifolium.* Nar-  
row-leaved Flax.

- 500 *L. catharticum.* Purg-  
ing Flax.

*Sibbaldia. Sibbaldia.*

- 501 *S. procumbens.* Pro-  
cumbent Sibbaldia.

## HEXAGYNIA.

*Drosera. Sun-dew.*

- 502 *D. rotundifolia.* Round-  
leaved Sun-dew.

- 503 *D. longifolia.* Long-  
leaved Sun-dew.

- 504 *D. Anglica.* Great Sun-  
dew.

## POLYGYNIA.

*Myosurus. Mouse-tail.*

- 505 *M. minimus.* Common  
Mouse-tail.

## VI. HEXANDRIA.

## MONOGYNIA.

*Galanthus. Snowdrop.*

- 506 *G. nivalis.* Snowdrop.

*Leucojum. Snowflake.*

- 507 *L. æstivum.* Summer  
Snowflake.

*Narcissus. Narcissus.*

- 508 *N. poeticus.* Poetic  
Narcissus.

- 509 *N. biflorus.* Pale Nar-  
cissus. Primrose-peer-  
less.

- 510 *N. Pseudo-Narcissus.*  
Common Daffodil.

*Allium. Garlick.*

- 511 *A. Ampeloprasum.* Great  
Round-headed Garlick.

- 512 *A. arenarium.* Sand  
Garlick.

- 513 *A. carinatum*. Mountain Garlic.
- 514 *A. oleraceum*. Streaked Field Garlic.
- 515 *A. vineale*. Crow Garlic.
- 516 *A. sphærocephalum*. Small Round-headed Garlic.
- 517 *A. ursinum*. Broad-leaved Garlic.
- 518 *A. Schoenoprasum*. Chive Garlic.
- Fritillaria. Fritillary.*
- 519 *F. Meleagris*. Fritillary Snake's-head.
- Tulipa. Tulip.*
- 520 *T. sylvestris*. Wild Tulip.
- Ornithogalum. Star of Bethlehem.*
- 521 *O. luteum*. Yellow Star of Bethlehem.
- 522 *O. pyrenaicum*. Tall Star of Bethlehem.
- 523 *O. umbellatum*. Common Star of Bethlehem.
- 524 *O. nutans*. Drooping Star of Bethlehem.
- Scilla. Squill.*
- 525 *S. verna*. Vernal Squill.
- 526 *S. autumnalis*. Autumnal Squill.
- Hyacinthus. Hyacinth.*
- 527 *H. racemosus*. Starch Hyacinth.
- 528 *H. nonscriptus*. Harebell. Wild Hyacinth.
- Anthericum. Spiderwort.*
- 529 *A. serotinum*. Mountain Spiderwort.
- Narthecium. Asphodel.*
- 530 *N. Ossifragum*. Bog Asphodel.
- Asparagus. Asparagus.*
- 531 *A. officinalis*. Common Asparagus.
- Convallaria. Solomon's Seal.*
- 532 *C. Majalis*. Lily of the Valley.
- 533 *C. verticillata*. Narrow-leaved Solomon's Seal.
- 534 *C. polygonatum*. Angular Solomon's Seal.
- 535 *C. multiflora*. Common Solomon's Seal.
- Acorus. Sweet Flag.*
- 536 *A. Calamus*. Sweet Flag. Myrtle Flag.
- Juncus. Rush.*
- 537 *J. acutus*. Great Sharp Sea Rush.
- 538 *J. maritimus*. Lesser Sharp Sea Rush.
- 539 *J. Balticus*. Baltic Rush.
- 540 *J. glaucus*. Hard Rush.
- 541 *J. effusus*. Soft Rush.
- 542 *J. conglomeratus*. Common Rush.
- 543 *J. filiformis*. Slender Rush.
- 544 *J. squarrosus*. Moss Rush. Heath Rush.
- 545 *J. trifidus*. Three-leaved Rush.
- 546 *J. compressus*. Round-fruited Rush.
- 547 *J. cænosus*. Mud Rush.
- 548 *J. tenuis*. Slender-spreading Rush.
- 549 *J. bufonius*. Toad Rush.
- 550 *J. uliginosus*. Little Bulbous Rush.
- 551 *J. capitatus*. Dense-headed Rush.
- 552 *J. biglumis*. Two-flowered Rush.

- 553 *J. triglumis*. Three-flowered Rush.  
 554 *J. castaneus*. Clustered Alpine Rush.  
 555 *J. acutiflorus*. Sharp-flowered Rush.  
 556 *J. lampocarpus*. Shining-fruited Rush.  
 557 *J. obtusiflorus*. Blunt-flowered Rush.  
 558 *J. polycephalus*. Many-headed jointed Rush.  
*Luzula*. *Wood Rush*.  
 559 *L. pilosa*. Broad-leaved Hairy Wood Rush.  
 560 *L. Forsteri*. Narrow-leaved Hairy Wood Rush.  
 561 *L. sylvatica*. Great Wood Rush.  
 562 *L. campestris*. Field Rush.  
 563 *L. congesta*. Many-headed Bog Wood Rush.  
 564 *L. spicata*. Spiked Wood Rush.  
 565 *L. arcuata*. Curved Mountain Wood Rush.  
*Berberis*. *Barberry*.  
 566 *B. vulgaris*. Common Barberry.  
*Frankenia*. *Frankenia*.  
 567 *F. lævis*. Smooth Sea-heath.  
*Peplis*. *Water Purslane*.  
 568 *P. Portula*. Water Purslane.  
 DIGYNIA.  
*Oxyria*. *Mountain Sorrel*.  
 569 *O. reniformis*. Kidney-leaved Mountain Sorrel.  
 TRIGYNIA.  
*Rumex*. *Dock Sorrel*.  
 570 *R. sanguineus*. Bloody-veined Dock.  
 571 *R. crispus*. Curled Dock  
 572 *R. pratensis*. Meadow Dock.  
 573 *R. aquaticus*. Grainless Water Dock.  
 574 *R. alpinus*. Alpine Dock.  
 575 *R. acutus*. Sharp-leaved Dock.  
 576 *R. pulcher*. Fiddle Dock.  
 577 *R. maritimus*. Golden Dock.  
 578 *R. palustris*. Yellow Marsh Dock.  
 579 *R. obtusifolius*. Broad-leaved Dock.  
 580 *R. Hydrolapathum*. Great Water Dock.  
 581 *R. Acetosa*. Common Sorrel.  
 582 *R. Acetosella*. Sheep's Sorrel.  
*Tofieldia*. *Tofieldia*.  
 583 *T. palustris*. Scottish Asphodel.  
*Scheuchzeria*. *Scheuchzeria*.  
 584 *S. palustris*. Marsh Scheuchzeria.  
*Triglochin*. *Arrow-grass*.  
 585 *T. palustre*. Marsh Arrow-grass.  
 586 *T. maritimum*. Sea Arrow-grass.  
*Colchicum*. *Colchicum*.  
 587 *C. autumnale*.  
 POLYGYNIA.  
*Alisma*. *Water Plantain*.  
 588 *A. Plantago*. Great Water Plantain.  
 589 *A. Damasonium*. Star-headed Water Plantain.  
 590 *A. natans*. Floating Water Plantain.  
 591 *A. ranunculoides*. Lesser Water Plantain.

## VII. HEPTANDRIA.

## MONOGYNIA.

*Trientalis. Chickweed Winter-green.*

592 T. Europæa. European Chickweed Winter-green.

## VIII. OCTANDRIA.

## MONOGYNIA.

*Oenothera. Evening Primrose.*

593 O. biennis. Common Evening Primrose.

*Epilobium. Willow-herb.*

594 E. angustifolium. Rose-bay Willow-herb.

595 E. hirsutum. Great Hairy Willow-herb. Codlings and Cream.

596 E. parviflorum. Small-flowered Hoary Willow-herb.

597 E. montanum. Broad smooth-leaved Willow-herb.

598 E. roseum. Pale Smooth-leaved Willow-herb.

599 E. tetragonum. Square stalked Willow-herb.

600 E. palustre. Round-stalked Marsh Willow-herb.

601 E. alsinifolium. Chickweed-leaved Willow-herb.

602 E. alpinum. Alpine Willow-herb.

*Chlora. Yellow-wort.*

603 C. perfoliata. Perfoliate Yellow-wort.

*Vaccinium. Whortle-berry.*

604 V. Myrtillus. Bilberry. Blaeberry. Black Whortle-berry.

605 V. uliginosum. Great

Bilberry. Bog Whortle-berry.

606 V. Vitis-idæa. Red Whortle-berry. Cow-berry.

607 V. Oxycoccus. Marsh Whortle-berry. Cran-berry.

*Menziesia. Menziesia.*

608 M. polifolia. Irish Menziesia.

609 M. cœrulea. Scottish Menziesia.

*Calluna. Ling.*

610 C. vulgaris. Common Ling.

*Erica. Heath.*

611 E. cinerea. Common Heath. Fine-leaved Heath.

612 E. Mediterranean. Mediterranean Heath.

613 E. carnea. Flesh-coloured Heath.

614 E. Tetralix. Cross-leaved Heath.

615 E. Mackaii. Mackay's Heath.

616 E. vagans. Cornish Heath.

617 E. ciliaris. Fringed Heath.

*Daphne. Spurge-laurel.*

618 D. Mezereum. Meze-reum. Spurge-olive.

619 D. Laureola. Spurge-laurel

*Acer. Maple.*

- 620 *A. Pseudo-platanus.*  
Greater Maple, or  
Sycamore.  
621 *A. campestre.* Common  
Maple.

## TRIGYNIA.

*Polygonum. Buck-wheat.*

- 622 *P. Bistorta.* Great  
Bistort. Snake-weed.  
623 *P. viviparum.* Alpine  
Bistort.  
624 *P. aviculare.* Common  
Knot-grass.  
625 *P. Roberti.* Robert's  
Knot-grass.  
626 *P. maritimum.* Sea-  
side Knot-grass.  
627 *P. Fagopyrum.* Buck-  
wheat. Branks.  
628 *P. Convolvulus.* Black  
Bind-weed.  
629 *P. dumetorum.* Copse  
Buck-wheat.

- 630 *P. amphibium.* Am-  
phibious Persicaria.  
631 *P. Persicaria.* Spotted  
Persicaria.  
632 *P. lapathifolium.* Pale-  
flowered Persicaria.  
633 *P. mite.* Lax-flowered  
Persicaria.  
634 *P. Hydropiper.* Biting  
Persicaria.  
635 *P. minus.* Small Creep-  
ing Persicaria.

## TETRAGYNIA.

*Paris. Herb Paris.*

- 636 *P. quadrifolia.* Herb  
Paris. True-love. One-  
berry.

*Adoxa. Moschatell.*

- 637 *A. Moschatellina.* Tu-  
berous Moschatell.

*Elatine. Water-wort.*

- 638 *E. hexandra.* Small  
Hexandrous Water-wort  
639 *E. Hydropiper.* Small  
Octandrous Water-wort.

## IX. ENNEANDRIA.

## HEXAGYNIA.

*Butomus. Flowering Rush.*

- 640 *B. umbellatus.* Com-  
mon Flowering Rush.

## X. DECANDRIA.

## MONOGYNIA.

*Monotropa. Bird's-nest.*

- 641 *M. Hypopitys.* Yellow  
Bird's-nest.

*Andromeda. Andromeda.*

- 642 *A. polifolia.* Marsh  
Andromeda. Wild Rose-  
mary.

*Arbutus. Bear-berry.*

- 643 *A. Unedo.* Strawberry  
Tree.  
644 *A. alpina.* Black Bear-

## berry.

- 645 *A. Uva-ursi.* Red Bear-  
berry.

*Pyrola. Winter-green.*

- 646 *P. rotundifolia.* Round  
leaved Winter-green.  
647 *P. media.* Intermediate  
Winter-green.  
648 *P. minor.* Lesser Win-  
ter-green.  
649 *P. secunda.* Serrate  
Winter-green.

- 650 *P. uniflora*. Single-flowered Winter-green.

## DIGYNIA.

*Chrysosplenium*. Golden-saxifrage.

- 651 *C. alternifolium*. Alternate-leaved Golden saxifrage.

- 652 *C. oppositifolium*. Opposite-leaved Golden-saxifrage.

*Saxifraga*. Saxifrage.

- 653 *S. Geum*. Kidney-leaved Saxifrage.

- 654 *S. hirsuta*. Hairy Oval-leaved Saxifrage.

- 655 *S. umbrosa*. London Pride. None-so-pretty.

- 656 *S. stellaris*. Starry Saxifrage.

- 657 *S. nivalis*. Clustered Alpine Saxifrage.

- 658 *S. oppositifolia*. Purple Saxifrage.

- 659 *S. Hirculus*. Yellow Marsh Saxifrage.

- 660 *S. aizoides*. Yellow Mountain Saxifrage.

- 661 *S. granulata*. White Meadow Saxifrage.

- 662 *S. cernua*. Drooping Bulbous Saxifrage.

- 663 *S. rivularis*. Alpine Brook Saxifrage.

- 664 *S. tridactylites*. Rue-leaved Saxifrage.

- 665 *S. caespitosa*. Tufted Alpine Saxifrage.

- 666 *S. hypnoides*. Mossy Saxifrage. Ladies' Cushion.

- 667 *S. pedatifida*. Web-foot-leaved Saxifrage.

*Scleranthus*. Knawel.

- 668 *S. annuus*. Annual Knawel.

- 669 *S. perennis*. Perennial Knawel.

*Saponaria*. Soap-wort.

- 670 *S. officinalis*. Common Soap-wort.

*Dianthus*. Pink.

- 671 *D. Armeria*. Deptford Pink.

- 672 *D. prolifer*. Proliferous Pink.

- 673 *D. Caryophyllus*. Clove Pink.

- 674 *D. deltoides*. Maiden Pink.

- 675 *D. cæsius*. Mountain Pink.

## TRIGYNIA.

*Silene*. Catchfly.

- 676 *S. Anglica*. English Catchfly.

- 677 *S. quinquevulnera*. Variegated Catchfly.

- 678 *S. inflata*. Bladder Campion. White Bottle.

- 679 *S. maritima*. Sea Campion.

- 680 *S. conica*. Striated Corn Catchfly.

- 681 *S. noctiflora*. Night-flowering Catchfly.

- 682 *S. nutans*. Nottingham Catchfly.

- 683 *S. Italica*. Italian Catchfly.

- 684 *S. Otites*. Spanish Catchfly.

- 685 *S. acualis*. Moss Campion.

*Stellaria*. Stitchwort.

- 686 *S. nemorum*. Wood Stitchwort.

- 687 *S. media*. Common  
Chickweed, or Stitch-  
wort.
- 688 *S. holostea*. Greater  
Stitchwort.
- 689 *S. graminea*. Lesser  
Stitchwort.
- 690 *S. glauca*. Glaucous  
Marsh Stitchwort.
- 691 *S. uliginosa*. Bog  
Stitchwort.
- 692 *S. scapigera*. Many-  
stalked Stitchwort.
- 693 *S. cerastoides*. Alpine  
Stitchwort.
- Arenaria. Sandwort.*
- 694 *A. peploides*. Sea  
Sandwort.
- 695 *A. trinervis*. Plantain-  
leaved Sandwort.
- 696 *A. serpyllifolia*. Thyme-  
leaved Sandwort.
- 697 *A. ciliata*. Fringed  
Sandwort
- 698 *A. Norvegica*. Norwe-  
gian Sandwort.
- 699 *A. tenuifolia*. Fine-  
leaved Sandwort.
- 700 *A. verna*. Vernal  
Sandwort.
- 701 *A. rubella*. Little Red  
Sandwort.
- 702 *A. fastigiata*. Level-  
topped Sandwort.
- 703 *A. rubra*. Purple  
Sandwort.
- 704 *A. marina*. Sea Sand-  
wort.
- Cherleria. Cherleria.*
- 705 *C. sedoides*.  
PENTAGYNIA.
- Cotyledon. Navelwort.*
- 706 *C. Umbilicus*. Common  
Navelwort.

- Sedum. Stonecrop.*
- 707 *S. Telephium*. Orpine,  
or Live-long.
- 708 *S. dasyphyllum*. Thick-  
leaved White Stonecrop
- 709 *S. album*. White  
Stonecrop.
- 710 *S. villosum*. Hairy  
Stonecrop.
- 711 *S. Anglicum*. White  
English Stonecrop.
- 712 *S. acre*. Biting Stone-  
crop. Wall Pepper.
- 713 *S. sexangulare*. Insipid  
Yellow Stonecrop.
- 714 *S. reflexum*. Crooked  
Yellow Stonecrop.
- 715 *S. glaucum*. Glaucous  
Yellow Stonecrop.
- 716 *S. rupestre*. Bristol  
Stonecrop.
- 717 *S. Forsterianum*. Welsh  
Rock Stonecrop.
- Oxalis. Wood-Sorrel.*
- 718 *O. Acetosella*. Com-  
mon Wood-Sorrel.
- 719 *O. corniculata*. Yellow  
Procumbent Wood-Sor-  
rel.
- Agrostemma. Cockle.*
- 720 *A. Githago*. Corn  
Cockle.
- Lychnis. Lychnis.*
- 721 *L. Flos-Cuculi*. Ragg-  
ed Robin. Meadow  
Lychnis.
- 722 *L. Viscaria*. Red Ger-  
man Catch-fly. Rock  
Lychnis.
- 723 *L. alpina*. Red Alpine  
Campion.
- 724 *L. sylvestris*. Red  
Campion. Wood Lych-  
nis.

- 726 *L. vespertina*. White  
Campion. Corn Lych-  
nis.
- Cerastium*. Mouse-ear. Chick-  
weed.
- 726 *C. vulgatum*. Broad-  
leaved Mouse-ear Chick  
weed.
- 727 *C. viscosum*. Narrow-  
leaved Mouse-ear Chick-  
weed.
- 728 *C. semidecandrum*.  
Small Mouse-ear Chick-  
weed.
- 729 *C. tetrandrum*. Tetran-  
drous Mouse-ear Chick-  
weed.
- 730 *C. arvense*. Field  
Mouse-ear Chickweed.
- 731 *C. alpinum*. Alpine  
Mouse-ear Chick-weed.
- 732 *C. latifolium*. Broad-  
leaved Alpine Mouse-  
ear Chick-weed.
- 733 *C. aquaticum*. Water  
Mouse-ear Chickweed.
- Spergula*. Spurrey.
- 734 *S. arvensis*. Corn  
Spurrey.
- 735 *S. nodosa*. Knotted  
Spurrey.
- 736 *S. saginoides*. Smooth  
Awl-shaped Spurrey.
- 737 *S. subulata*. Fringed  
Awl-shaped Spurrey.

## XI. DODECANDRIA.

## MONOGYNIA.

*Asarum*. *Asarabacca*.

- 738 *A. Europæum*. Com-  
mon Asarabacca.

*Lythrum*. *Purple Loose-strife*.

- 739 *L. Salicaria*. Spiked  
Purple Loose-strife.

- 740 *L. hyssopifolium*. Hys-  
sop-leaved Purple Loose-  
strife. Grass-poly.

## DIGYNIA.

*Agrimonia*. *Agrimony*.

- 741 *A. Eupatoria*. Common  
Agrimony.

## TRIGYNIA.

*Reseda*. *Yellow Weed*.

- 742 *R. Luteola*. Wild  
Woad. Dyer's Weed.  
Yellow Weed.

- 743 *R. lutea*. Rocket Yel-  
low Weed. Base Rocket

- 744 *R. fruticulosa*. Shrubby  
Base Rocket.

## DODECAGYNIA.

*Sempervivum*. *House-leek*.

- 745 *S. tectorum*. Common  
House-leek.

## XII. ICOSANDRIA.

## MONOGYNIA.

*Prunus*. *Cherry*.

- 746 *P. Padus*. Bird Cherry.

- 747 *P. Cerasus*. Wild Cher-  
ry. Gean-tree.

- 748 *P. insititia*. Wild Bul-  
lace-tree.

- 749 *P. domestica*. Wild  
Plum-tree.

- 750 *P. Spinosa*. Sloe-tree.  
Blackthorn.

## PENTAGYNIA.

*Mespilus*. *Medlar-hawthorn*.

- 751 *M. Oxyacantha*. Haw-  
thorn. Whitethorn.

- 752 *M. Germanica*. Com-  
mon Medlar.

- 753 *M. Cotoneaster*. Dwarf Quince-leaved Medlar.  
*Pyrus. Pear.*
- 754 *P. communis*. Wild Pear-tree.
- 755 *P. Malus*. Wild Apple-tree. Crab-tree.
- 756 *P. torminalis*. Wild Service-tree.
- 757 *P. domestica*. True Service-tree.
- 758 *P. Aucuparia*. Mountain Ash, Quicken, or Roan-tree.
- 759 *P. pinnatifida*. Pinnatifid Mountain Ash.
- 760 *P. Aria*. White-beam.  
*Spiræa. Meadow-sweet.*
- 761 *S. salicifolia*. Willow-leaved *Spiræa*.
- 762 *S. Filipendula*. Common Dropwort.
- 763 *S. Ulmaria*. Meadow-sweet.
- POLYGYNIA.
- Rosa. Rose.*
- 764 *R. Dicksoni*. Dickson's Rose.
- 765 *R. cinnamomea*. Cinnamon Rose.
- 766 *R. rubella*. Red-fruited Dwarf Rose.
- 767 *R. spinosissima*. Burnet Rose.
- 768 *R. Hibernica*. Irish Rose.
- 769 *R. involuta*. Prickly Unexpanded Rose.
- 770 *R. Sabini*. Sabine's Rose.
- 771 *R. villosa*. Soft-leaved Round-fruited Rose.
- 772 *R. tomentosa*. Downy-leaved Dog Rose.
- 773 *R. rubiginosa*. Eglantine. Sweet-briar.
- 774 *R. micrantha*. Small-flowered Sweet-briar.
- 775 *R. niodora*. Slightly-scented Sweet-briar.
- 776 *R. cæsia*. Glauous-leaved Rose.
- 777 *R. canina*. Common Dog Rose.
- 778 *R. bractescens*. Bracteated Downy Rose.
- 779 *R. systyla*. Close-styled Dog Rose.
- 780 *R. arvensis*. White Field Rose.
- Rubus. Bramble.*
- 781 *R. idæus*. Raspberry Bush.
- 782 *R. cæsius*. Blue Bramble. Dew-berry Bush.
- 783 *R. corylifolius*. Hazel-leaved Bramble.
- 784 *R. fruticosus*. Common Bramble.
- 785 *R. rhamnifolius*. Buckthorn-leaved Bramble.
- 786 *R. leucostachys*. Long-clustered Bramble.
- 787 *R. Koehleri*. Glandular Bramble.
- 788 *R. suberectus*. Red-fruited Bramble.
- 789 *R. saxatilis*. Stone Bramble.
- 790 *R. Chamæmorus*. Mountain Bramble. Cloud-berry.
- Fragaria. Strawberry.*
- 791 *F. vesca*. Wood Strawberry.

- 792 *F. elatior.* Hautboy Strawberry.  
*Potentilla. Cinquefoil.*  
 793 *P. fructicosa.* Shrubby Cinquefoil.  
 794 *P. anserina.* Silverweed. Goose-grass. Wild Tansy.  
 795 *P. rupestris.* Rock Cinquefoil.  
 796 *P. argentea.* Silvery or Hoary Cinquefoil.  
 797 *P. alpestris.* Orange Alpine Cinquefoil.  
 798 *P. verna.* Spring Cinquefoil.  
 799 *P. opaca.* Saw-leaved Hairy Cinquefoil.  
 800 *P. reptans.* Common Creeping Cinquefoil.
- 801 *P. tridentata.* Three-toothed Cinquefoil.  
 802 *P. Fragariastrum.* Barren Strawberry.  
*Tormentilla. Tormentil.*  
 803 *T. officinalis.* Common Tormentil Septfoil.  
 804 *T. reptans.* Trailing Tormentil.  
*Geum. Avens.*  
 805 *G. urbanum.* Common Avens. Herb. Bennet.  
 806 *G. rivale.* Water Avens  
*Dryas. Mountain Avens.*  
 807 *D. octopetala.* Mountain Avens.  
*Comarum. Marsh Cinquefoil.*  
 808 *C. palustre.* Marsh Cinquefoil.

## XIII. POLYANDRIA.

- MONOGYNIA.
- Actæa. Bane Berry.*  
 809 *A. spicata.* Herb Christopher. Bane Berry.  
*Chelidonium. Celandine.*  
 810 *C. majus.* Common Celandine.  
*Glaucium. Horned Poppy.*  
 811 *G. luteum.* Yellow Horned Poppy.  
 812 *G. phœniceum.* Scarlet Horned Poppy.  
 813 *G. violaceum.* Violet Horned Poppy.  
*Papaver. Poppy*  
 814 *P. hybridum.* Round Rough-headed Poppy.  
 815 *P. Argemone.* Long Rough-headed Poppy.  
 816 *P. dubium.* Long Smooth-headed Poppy.
- 817 *P. Rhœas.* Common Red Poppy.  
 818 *P. somniferum.* White Poppy.  
 819 *P. Cambricum.* Yellow Poppy.  
*Nymphaea. White Water-lily.*  
 820 *N. alba.* White Water-lily.  
*Nuphar. Yellow Water-lily.*  
 821 *N. lutea.* Yellow Water-lily.  
 822 *N. pumila.* Least Yellow Water-lily.  
*Tilia. Lime-tree.*  
 823 *T. Europæa.* Common Lime-tree. Linden-tree.  
 824 *T. grandifolia.* Broad-leaved Lime tree.  
 825 *T. parvifolia.* Small-leaved Lime-tree.

***Helianthemum.* Rock-rose.**826 *H. canum.* Hoary  
Dwarf Rock-rose.827 *H. guttatum.* Spotted  
Annual Rock-rose.828 *H. vulgare.* Common  
Rock-rose.829 *H. polifolium.* White  
Mountain Rock-rose.**PENTAGYNIA.*****Pæonia.* Pæony.**830 *P. corallina.* Entire-  
leaved Pæony.***Delphinium.* Larkspur.**831 *D. Consolida.* Field  
Larkspur.***Aconitum.* Monk's-hood.**832 *A. Napellus.* Common  
Wolf's-bane, or Monk's-  
hood.***Aquilegia.* Columbine.**833 *A. vulgaris.* Common  
Columbine.***Stratiotes.* Water-soldier.**834 *S. aloides.* Water-sol-  
dier.**POLYGYNIA.*****Anemone.* Anemone.**835 *A. Pulsatilla.* Pasque-  
flower.836 *A. nemorosa.* Wood  
Anemone.837 *A. Appenina.* Blue  
Mountain Anemone.838 *A. ranunculoides.* Yel-  
low Wood Anemone.***Clematis.* Clematis.**839 *C. Vitalba.* Common  
Traveller's Joy.***Thalictrum.* Meadow-rue.**840 *Th. alpinum.* Alpine  
Meadow-rue.841 *Th. minus.* Less Mea-  
dow-rue.842 *Th. majus.* Greater-  
meadow rue.843 *Th. flavum.* Common  
Meadow-rue.***Adonis.* Adonis.**844 *A. autumnalis.* Adonis-  
flower. Pheasant's-eye***Ficaria.* Pilewort.**845 *F. verna.* Pilewort.  
Lesser Celandine.***Ranunculus.* Crowfoot.**846 *R. Lingua.* Greater  
Spear-wort.847 *R. Flammula.* Less  
Spear-wort.848 *R. auricomus.* Goldi-  
locks. Wood Crowfoot849 *R. sceleratus.* Celery-  
leaved Crowfoot.850 *R. bulbosus.* Bulbous  
Crowfoot. Butter-cups851 *R. hirsutus.* Pale  
Hairy Crowfoot.852 *R. repens.* Creeping  
Crowfoot.853 *R. acris.* Upright  
Meadow Crowfoot.854 *R. arvensis.* Corn  
Crowfoot.855 *R. parviflorus.* Small-  
flowered Crowfoot.856 *R. alpestris.* Alpine  
White Crowfoot.857 *R. hederaceus.* Ivy-  
leaved Crowfoot.858 *R. aquatilis.* Water-  
Crowfoot.***Trollius.* Globe-flower.**859 *T. Europæus.* Moun-  
tain Globe-flower.***Helleborus.* Hellebore.**860 *H. viridis.* Green  
Hellebore.

- 861 *H. foetidus*. Stinking *Caltha*. Marsh Marigold.  
Hellebore. 862 *C. palustris*. Common  
Marsh Marigold.

## XIV. DIDYNAMIA.

## GYMNOSPERMIA.

- Ajuga*. Bugle.  
863 *A. pyramidalis*. Pyramidal Bugle.  
864 *A. alpina*. Alpine Bugle.  
865 *A. reptans*. Common Bugle.  
866 *A. Chamæpitys*. Yellow Bugle. Ground-pine  
*Teucrium*. Germander.  
867 *T. Scorodonia*. Wood Sage. Wood German-  
der.  
868 *T. Scordium*. Water Germander.  
869 *T. Chamædryas*. Wall Germander.  
*Nepeta*. Cat-mint.  
870 *N. Cataria*. Common Cat-mint.  
*Verbena*. Vervain.  
871 *V. officinalis*. Common Vervain.  
*Mentha*. Mint.  
872 *M. sylvestris*. Horse Mint.  
873 *M. viridis*. Spear Mint.  
874 *M. rotundifolia*. Round-leaved Mint.  
875 *M. piperita*. Pepper Mint.  
876 *M. citrata*. Bergamot Mint.  
877 *M. hirsuta*. Hairy Mint.  
878 *M. rubra*. Tall Red Mint.  
879 *M. gentilis*. Bushy Red Mint.  
880 *M. arvensis*. Corn Mint  
881 *M. Pulegium*. Penny Royal.  
*Glechoma*. Ground Ivy.  
882 *G. hederacea*. Ground Ivy. Gill. Ale-hoof.  
*Lamium*. Dead-nettle.  
883 *L. album*. White Dead-nettle. White Arch-angel.  
884 *L. maculatum*. Spotted Dead-nettle.  
885 *L. purpureum*. Red Dead-nettle, or Arch-angel.  
886 *L. incisum*. Cut-leaved Dead-nettle.  
887 *L. amplexicaule*. Hen-bit Dead-nettle.  
*Galeopsis*. Hemp-nettle.  
888 *G. Ladanum*. Red Hemp-nettle.  
889 *G. villosa*. Downy Hemp-nettle.  
890 *G. Tetrahit*. Common Hemp-nettle.  
891 *G. versicolor*. Large-flowered Hemp-nettle.  
*Galeobdolon*. Weasel-snout.  
892 *G. luteum*. Yellow Weasel-snout.  
*Betonica*. Betony.  
893 *B. officinalis*. Wood Betony.  
*Stachys*. Woundwort.  
894 *S. sylvatica*. Hedge Woundwort.  
895 *S. ambigua*. Ambiguous Woundwort.

- 896 *S. palustris*. Marsh  
Woundwort.
- 897 *S. Germanica*. Downy  
Woundwort.
- 898 *S. arvensis*. Corn  
Woundwort.
- 899 *S. annua*. Pale Annual  
Woundwort.
- Ballota*. *Black Horehound*.
- 900 *B. nigra*. Black Hore-  
hound.
- Marrubium*. *Horehound*.
- 901 *M. vulgare*. Common  
White Horehound.
- Leonurus*. *Motherwort*.
- 902 *L. Cardiac*. Common  
Motherwort.
- Clinopodium* *Wild-basil*.
- 903 *C. vulgare*. Common  
Wild-basil.
- Origanum*. *Marjoram*.
- 904 *O. vulgare*. Common  
Marjoram.
- Thymus*. *Thyme*.
- 905 *T. Serpyllum*. Wild  
Thyme.
- 906 *T. Acinos*. Basil Thyme
- 907 *T. Calamintha*. Com-  
mon Calamint.
- 908 *T. Nepeta*. Lesser  
Calamint.
- Melittis*. *Bastard-balm*.
- 909 *M. Melisophyllum*.  
Reddish Bastard-balm.
- 910 *M. grandiflora*. Purple-  
and White Bastard-  
balm.
- Scutellaria*. *Skull-cap*.
- 911 *S. galericulata*. Com-  
mon Skull-cap.
- 912 *S. minor*. Less Skull-  
cap.
- Prunella*. *Self-heal*.
- 913 *P. vulgaris*. Self-heal.
- ANGIOSPERMIA.
- Bartsia*. *Bartsia*.
- 914 *B. alpina*. Alpine Bart-  
sia.
- 915 *B. viscosa*. Yellow  
Bartsia.
- 916 *B. Odontites*. Red  
Bartsia.
- Rhinanthus*. *Yellow-rattle*.
- 917 *R. Crista-galli*. Yellow-  
rattle.
- 918 *R. major*. Large Yel-  
low-rattle.
- Euphrasia*. *Eye-bright*.
- 919 *E. officinalis*. Eye-  
bright.
- Melampyrum*. *Cow-wheat*.
- 920 *M. cristatum*. Crested  
Cow-wheat.
- 921 *M. arvense*. Purple  
Cow-wheat.
- 922 *M. pratense*. Common  
Yellow Cow-wheat.
- 923 *M. sylvaticum*. Wood  
Cow-wheat.
- Lathræa*. *Toothwort*.
- 924 *L. squamaria*. Greater  
Toothwort.
- Pedicularis*. *Lousewort*.
- 925 *P. palustris*. Marsh  
Lousewort.
- 926 *P. sylvatica*. Common  
Lousewort.
- Linaria*. *Toad-flax*.
- 927 *L. Cymbalaria*. Ivy-  
leaved Toad-flax.
- 928 *L. spuria*. Round leaved  
Toad-flax.
- 929 *L. Elatine*. Sharp-  
pointed Toad-flax.
- 930 *L. repens*. Creeping  
Pale-blue Toad-flax.
- 931 *L. vulgaris*. Common  
Yellow Toad-flax.

- 932 *L. minor*. Least Toad-flax.  
*Antirrhinum*. Snap-dragon.  
 933 *A. majus*. Great Snap-dragon.  
 934 *A. Orontium*. Small Snap-dragon.  
*Scrophularia*. Figwort.  
 935 *S. nodosa*. Knotted-rooted Figwort.  
 936 *S. aquatica*. Water Figwort.  
 937 *S. Scorodonia*. Balm-leaved Figwort.  
 938 *S. vernalis*. Yellow Figwort.  
*Digitalis*. Foxglove.  
 939 *D. purpurea*. Foxglove.  
*Linnaea*. *Linnaea*.  
 940 *L. borealis*. Two-flowered *Linnaea*.  
*Sibthorpia*. *Sibthorpia*.  
 941 *S. Europaea*. Cornish Money-wort.  
*Limosella*. Mudwort.  
 942 *L. aquatica*. Mudwort.  
*Orobanche*. Broom-rape.  
 943 *O. major*. Greater Broom-rape.  
 944 *O. caryophyllacea*. Clove-scented Broom-rape.  
 945 *O. elatior*. Tall Broom-rape.  
 946 *O. minor*. Less Broom-rape.  
 947 *O. rubra*. Red Broom-rape.  
 948 *O. cærulea*. Purple Broom-rape.  
 949 *O. ramosa*. Branched Broom-rape.

## XV. TETRADYNAMIA.

## SILICULOSA.

*Subularia*. Awl-wort.

- 950 *S. aquatica*. Water Awl-wort.

*Draba*. Whitlow-grass.

- 951 *D. verna*. Common Whitlow-grass.  
 952 *D. aizoides*. Yellow Alpine Whitlow-grass.  
 953 *D. rupestris*. Hairy Whitlow-grass.  
 954 *D. incana*. Twisted-podded Whitlow-grass.  
 955 *D. muralis*. Speedwell-leaved Whitlow-grass.

*Alyssum*. *Alyssum*.

- 956 *A. maritimum*. Sweet Alyssum.

*Camelina*. *Camelina*.

- 957 *C. sativa*. Gold of Pleasure.

*Hutchinsia*. *Hutchinsia*.

- 958 *H. petræa*. Rock Hutchinsia.

*Lepidium*. Pepper-wort.

- 959 *L. latifolium*. Broad-leaved Pepper-wort.  
 960 *L. Draba*. Whitlow Pepper-wort.  
 961 *L. ruderales*. Narrow-leaved Pepper-wort.  
 962 *L. campestre*. Mithridate Pepper-wort.  
 963 *L. Smithii*. Hairy Mithridate Mustard.

*Thlaspi*. Shepherd's-purse.

- 964 *T. arvense*. Mithridate Mustard. Penny-cress

- 985 *T. perfoliatum*. Perfoliate Shepherd's-purse.  
 266 *T. alpestre*. Alpine Shepherd's purse.  
 967 *T. Bursa-pastoris*. Common Shepherd's-purse.  
*Teesdalia. Teesdalia.*  
 968 *T. nudicaulis*. Naked-stalked Teesdalia.  
*Iberis. Candy-tuft.*  
 969 *I. amara*. Bitter Candy-tuft.  
*Cochlearia. Scurvy-grass.*  
 970 *C. officinalis*. Common Scurvy-grass.  
 971 *C. Anglica*. English Scurvy-grass.  
 972 *C. Danica*. Danish Scurvy-grass.  
 973 *C. armoracia*. Horse Radish.  
*Senebiera. Wart-cress.*  
 974 *S. Coronopus*. Swine's-cress. Wart-cress.  
 975 *S. didyma*. Less Wart-cress.  
*Crambe. Sea-Kale.*  
 976 *C. maritima*. Sea-Kale.  
*Cakile. Sea-Rocket.*  
 977 *C. maritima*. Sea-Rocket.  
 SILIQUOSA.  
*Dentaria. Coralwort.*  
 978 *D. bulbifera*. Bulbiferous Coralwort.  
*Cardamine. Gardamine.*  
 979 *C. impatiens*. Narrow-leaved Cardamine.  
 980 *C. hirsuta*. Hairy Cardamine.  
 981 *C. pratensis*. Ladies' Smock. Cuckoo-flower  
 982 *C. amara*. Bitter Cardamine.  
*Arabis. Wall-cress.*  
 983 *A. Thaliana*. Common Wall-cress.  
 984 *A. stricta*. Bristol Rock-cress.  
 985 *A. petraea*. Alpine Rock-cress.  
 986 *A. hirsuto*. Hairy Wall-cress.  
 987 *A. ciliata*. Fringed Rock-cress.  
 988 *A. turrita*. Tower-cress  
*Turritis. Tower Mustard.*  
 989 *T. glabra*. Smooth Tower Mustard.  
*Nasturtium. Cress.*  
 990 *N. officinale*. Common Water-cress.  
 991 *N. Sylvestre*. Creeping Yellow-cress.  
 992 *N. terrestre*. Annual Yellow-cress.  
 993 *N. amphibium*. Amphibious Yellow-cress.  
*Sisymbrium. Sisymbrium.*  
 994 *S. officinale*. Common Hedge Mustard.  
 995 *S. Irio*. London Rocket.  
 996 *S. Sophia*. Flix-weed.  
*Matthiola. Stock.*  
 997 *M. incana*. Hoary Shrubby Stock.  
 998 *M. sinuata*. Great Sea Stock.  
*Barbarea. Winter-cress.*  
 999 *B. vulgaris*. Bitter Winter-cress. Yellow Rocket.  
 1000 *B. præcox*. Early Winter-cress.

- Erysimum. Treacle Mustard.*  
 1001 *E. cheiranthoides.* Treacle Mustard.  
 1002 *E. Alliaria.* Garlic Hedge Mustard. Jack-by-the-hedge. Sauce-alone.  
 1003 *E. orientale.* Hare's ear. Treacle Mustard.  
*Hesperis. Dame's-violet.*  
 1004 *M. matronalis.* Dame's violet.  
*Cheiranthus. Wall-flower.*  
 1005 *Ch. Cheiri.* Wild Wall-flower.  
*Brassica. Cabbage.*  
 1006 *B. Napus.* Rape. Cole seed.  
 1007 *B. Rapa.* Common Turnip.  
 1008 *B. campestris.* Common Wild Navew.  
 1009 *B. oleracea.* Sea-Kale, or Cabbage.  
 1010 *B. Monensis.* Isle of man Cabbage.  
*Sinapis. Mustard.*  
 1011 *S. arvensis.* Field Mustard, or Charlock.  
 1012 *S. alba.* White Mustard.  
 1013 *S. nigra.* Common Mustard.  
 1014 *S. incana.*  
 1015 *S. Cheiranthus.* Wall-flower Mustard.  
 1016 *S. tenuifolia.* Narrow-leaved Wall Mustard.  
 1017 *S. muralis.* Sand Mustard.  
*Raphanus. Radish.*  
 1018 *R. maritimus.* Sea Radish.  
 1019 *R. Raphanistrum.* Field Radish. Charlock.

## XVI. MONADELPHIA.

- PENTANDRIA.  
*Erodium. Stork's-bill.*  
 1020 *E. cicutarium.* Hemlock Stork's-bill.  
 1021 *E. Moschatum.* Musky Stork's-bill.  
 1022 *E. maritimum.* Sea Stork's-bill.  
 DECANDRIA.  
*Geranium. Crane's-bill.*  
 1023 *G. phæum.* Dusky Crane's-bill.  
 1024 *G. sylvaticum.* Wood Crane's-bill.  
 1025 *G. pratense.* Meadow Crane's-bill.  
 1026 *G. Pyrenaicum.* Perennial Dove's-foot Crane's-bill.  
 1027 *G. rotundifolium.* Round-leaved Crane's-bill.  
 1028 *G. molle.* Common Dove's-foot Crane's-bill  
 1029 *G. pusillum.* Small-flowered Crane's-bill.  
 1030 *G. Robertianum.* Herb Robert. Stinking Crane's-bill.  
 1031 *G. dissectum.* Jagged-leaved Crane's-bill.  
 1032 *G. lucidum.* Shining Crane's-bill.  
 1033 *G. columbinum.* Long stalked Crane's-bill.  
 1034 *G. sanguineum.* Bloody Crane's-bill.

## POLYANDRIA.

*Althæa. Marsh-mallow.*1035 *A. officinalis.* Common Marsh-mallow.1036 *A. hirsuta.* Rough-leaved Marsh-mallow.*Malva. Mallow.*1037 *M. sylvestris.* Common Mallow.1038 *M. moschata.* Musk Mallow.1039 *M. rotundifolia.* Dwarf Mallow.*Lavatera. Tree-mallow.*1040 *L. arborea.* Sea Tree Mallow.

## XVII. DIADELPHIA.

## HEXANDRIA.

*Fumaria. Fumitory.*1041 *F. officinalis.* Common Fumitory.1042 *F. parviflora.* Small-flowered Fumitory.1043 *F. capreolata.* Ramping Fumitory.1044 *F. solida.* Solid Bulbous Fumitory.1045 *F. lutea.* Yellow Fumitory.1046 *F. claviculata.*

## OCTANDRIA.

*Polygala. Milkwort.*1047 *P. vulgaris.* Common Milkwort.

## DECANDRIA.

*Genista. Broom. Green-weed.*1048 *G. scoparia.* Common Broom.1049 *G. tinctoria.* Dyer's Green weed Woad waxen1050 *G. pilosa.* Hairy Green-weed.1051 *G. Anglica.* Needle Green weed. Petty Whin*Ulex. Furze.*1052 *U. Europæus.* Common Furze, Whin, or Gorse,1053 *U. nanus.* Dwarf Furze.*Ononis. Rest-harrow.*1054 *O. arvensis.* Rest-harrow. Cammock.1055 *O. reclinata.* Small Spreading Rest-harrow.*Anthyllis. Kidney-vetch.*1056 *A. vulneraria.* Kidney-vetch. Ladies'-fingers.*Pisum. Pea.*1057 *P. maritimum.* Sea-pea.*Orobus. Bitter-vetch.*1058 *O. tuberosus.* Heath pea. Common Bitter-vetch.1059 *O. niger.* Black Bitter vetch.1060 *O. sylvaticus.* Wood Bitter-vetch.*Lathyrus. Vetchling.*1061 *L. Aphaca.* Yellow Vetchling.1062 *L. Nissolia.* Crimson Vetchling.1063 *L. hirsutus.* Rough-podded Vetchling.1064 *L. pratensis.* Yellow Meadow Vetchling.1065 *L. sylvestris.* Narrow-leaved Everlasting pea.1066 *L. latifolius.* Broad-leaved Everlasting pea.

- 1067 *L. palustris*. Blue  
Marsh Vetchling.  
*Vicia*. Vetch.
- 1068 *V. sylvatica*. Wood  
Vetch.
- 1069 *V. Cracca*. Tufted  
Vetch.
- 1070 *V. sativa*. Common  
Vetch.
- 1071 *V. angustifolia*. Nar-  
row-leaved Crimson  
Vetch.
- 1072 *V. lathyroides*. Spring  
Vetch.
- 1073 *V. lutea*. Rough-pod-  
ded Yellow Vetch.
- 1074 *V. hybrida*. Hairy-  
flowered Yellow-Vetch.
- 1075 *V. lævigata*. Smooth-  
podded Sea-Vetch.
- 1076 *V. sepium*. Common  
Bush Vetch.
- 1077 *V. Bithynica*. Rough-  
podded Purple Vetch.  
*Ervum*. Tare.
- 1078 *E. hirsutum*. Hairy  
Tare.
- 1079 *E. tetraspermum*.  
Smooth Tare.
- Ornithopus*. Bird's foot.
- 1080 *O. perpusillus*. Com-  
mon Bird's-foot.
- Arthrolobium*. Joint-vetch.
- 1081 *A. ebracteatum*. Sand  
Joint-vetch.
- Hippocrepis*. Horse-shoe-vetch
- 1082 *H. comosa*. Tufted  
Horse-shoe Vetch.
- Hedysarum*. Saint-foin.
- 1083 *H. Onobrychis*. Com-  
mon Saint-foin. Cock's  
head.
- Astragalus*. Milk-vetch.
- 1084 *A. glycyphyllos*. Sweet  
Milk-vetch.
- 1085 *A. hypoglottis*. Purple  
Mountain Milk-vetch.
- 1086 *A. alpinus*.
- 1087 *A. Uralensis*. Hairy  
Mountain Milk-vetch.
- 1088 *A. campestris*. Yel-  
lowish Mountain Milk-  
vetch.
- Trifolium*. Trefoil. Clover
- 1089 *T. officinale*. Com-  
mon Melilot.
- 1090 *T. ornithopodioides*.  
Bird's-foot Trefoil.
- 1091 *T. repens*. White  
Trefoil. Dutch Clover.
- 1092 *T. suffocatum*. Suffo-  
cated Trefoil.
- 1093 *T. subterraneum*. Sub-  
terraneous Trefoil.
- 1094 *T. ochroleucum*. Sul-  
phur-coloured Trefoil.
- 1095 *T. pratense*. Common  
Purple Clover.
- 1096 *T. medium*. Zig-zag  
Trefoil.
- 1097 *T. maritimum*. Teasel-  
headed Trefoil.
- 1098 *T. stellatum*. Starry-  
headed Trefoil.
- 1099 *T. arvense*. Hare's-  
foot Trefoil.
- 1100 *T. scabrum*. Hard-  
knotted Trefoil.
- 1101 *T. glomeratum*.  
Smooth round-headed  
Trefoil.
- 1102 *T. striatum*. Soft-  
knotted Trefoil.
- 1103 *T. fragiferum*. Straw-  
berry-headed Trefoil.

- 1104 *T. resupinatum*. Reversed Trefoil.  
 1105 *T. procumbens*. Hop Trefoil.  
 1106 *T. filiforme*. Slender Yellow Trefoil.  
 1107 *T. minus*. Lesser Yellow Trefoil.  
*Lotus. Bird's-foot Trefoil.*  
 1108 *L. corniculatus*. Common Bird's-foot Trefoil.  
 1109 *L. major*. Greater Bird's-foot Trefoil.  
 1110 *L. angustissimus*. Slender Bird's-foot Trefoil.  
*Medicago. Medick.*  
 1111 *M. falcata*. Yellow Sickle Medick.  
 1112 *M. lupulina*. Black Medick Nonesuch.  
 1113 *M. maculata*. Spotted Medick.  
 1114 *M. minima*. Little Bur Medick.  
 1115 *M. denticulata*. Reticulated Medick.

## XVIII. POLYADELPHIA.

- POLYANDRIA.  
*Hypericum. St. John's-wort.*  
 1116 *H. calycinum*. Large-flowered St. John's-wort  
 1117 *H. Androsæmum*. Tutsan.  
 1118 *H. quadrangulum*. Square St. John's-wort.  
 1119 *H. perforatum*. Perforated or Common St. John's-wort.  
 1120 *H. dubium*. Imperforate St. John's-wort.  
 1121 *H. humifusum*. Trailing St. John's-wort.  
 1122 *H. montanum*. Mountain St. John's-wort.  
 1123 *H. linearifolium*. Linear leaved St. John's wort.  
 1124 *H. hirsutum*. Hairy St. John's-wort.  
 1125 *H. pulchrum*. Small Upright St. John's-wort  
 1126 *H. elodes*. Marsh St. John's-wort.

## XIX. SYNGENESIA.

- POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.  
*Trapogon. Goat's-beard.*  
 1127 *T. pratensis*. Yellow-Goat's-beard.  
 1128 *T. porrifolius*. Purple Goat's-beard.  
*Picris. Ox-tongue.*  
 1129 *P. echioides*. Bristly Ox-tongue.  
 1130 *P. hieracioides*. Hawk-weed Ox-tongue.  
*Sonchus. Sow-thistle.*  
 1131 *S. alpinus*. Blue Alpine Sow-thistle.  
 1132 *S. palustris*. Tail Marsh Sow-thistle.  
 1133 *S. arvensis*. Corn Sow-thistle.  
 1134 *S. oleraceus*. Common Sow-thistle.  
*Lactuca. Lettuce.*  
 1135 *L. virosa*. Strong-scented Lettuce.

- 1136 *L. Scariola*. Prickly Lettuce.  
 1137 *L. saligna*. Least Lettuce.  
*Prenanthes*. Wall-lettuce.  
 1138 *P. muralis*. Ivy-leaved Wall-lettuce.  
*Leontodon*. Dandelion.  
 1139 *L. Taraxacum*. Common Dandelion.  
 1140 *L. palustre*. Marsh Dandelion.  
*Apargia*. Hawkbit.  
 1141 *A. hispida*. Rough Hawkbit.  
 1142 *A. hirta*. Deficient Hawkbit.  
 1143 *A. autumnalis*. Autumnal Hawkbit.  
*Hieracium*. Hawkweed.  
 1144 *H. alpinum*. Alpine Single-flowered Hawkweed.  
 1145 *H. Pilosella*. Mouse-ear Hawkweed.  
 1146 *H. aurantiacum*. Orange Hawkweed.  
 1147 *H. murorum*. Broad-leaved Wall Hawkweed.  
 1148 *H. pulmonarium*. Lungwort Hawkweed.  
 1149 *H. Lawsoni*. Glaucous Hairy Hawkweed.  
 1150 *H. sylvaticum*. Wood Hawkweed.  
 1151 *H. maculatum*. Spotted Hawkweed.  
 1152 *H. paludosum*. Succory-leaved Hawkweed.  
 1153 *H. molle*. Soft-leaved Hawkweed.  
 1154 *H. cerinthoides*. Honey-wort-leaved Hawkweed.  
 1155 *H. amplexicaule*. Amplexicaul Hawkweed.  
 1156 *H. Subaudum*. Shrubby Broad-leaved Hawkweed.  
 1157 *H. prenanthoides*. Rough-bordered Hawkweed.  
 1158 *H. denticulatum*. Small-toothed Hawkweed.  
 1159 *H. umbellatum*. Narrow-leaved Hawkweed.  
*Crepis*. Hawk's-beard.  
 1160 *C. foetida*. Stinking Hawk's-beard.  
 1161 *C. pulchra*. Small-flowered Hawk's-beard.  
 1162 *C. virens*. Smooth Hawk's-beard.  
 1163 *C. biennis*. Rough Hawk's-beard.  
*Hypochaeris*. Cat's-ear.  
 1164 *H. maculata*. Spotted Cat's-ear.  
 1165 *H. glabra*. Smooth Cat's-ear.  
 1166 *H. radicata*. Long-rooted Cat's-ear.  
*Lapsana*. Nipple-wort.  
 1167 *L. communis*. Common Nipple-wort.  
 1168 *L. pusilla*. Dwarf Nipple-wort.  
*Cichorium*. Succory.  
 1169 *C. Intybus*. Wild Succory.  
*Arctium*. Burdock.  
 1170 *A. Lappa*. Burdock. Clot-bur.  
*Serratula*. Saw-wort.  
 1171 *S. tinctoria*. Common Saw-wort.

- 1172 *S. alpina*. Alpine Saw-wort.  
*Carduus. Thistle.*
- 1173 *C. nutans*. Musk Thistle.
- 1174 *C. acanthoides*. Welt-ed Thistle.
- 1175 *C. tenuiflorus*. Slender flowered Thistle.
- 1176 *C. Marianus*. Milk Thistle.  
*Cnicus. Thistle.*
- 1177 *C. lanceolatus*. Spear Thistle.
- 1178 *C. palustris*. Marsh Thistle.
- 1179 *C. arvensis*. Field Thistle.
- 1180 *C. eriophorus*. Woolly headed Thistle.
- 1181 *C. tuberosus*. Tuberous Thistle.
- 1182 *C. heterophyllus*. Melancholy Thistle.
- 1183 *C. pratensis*. Meadow Thistle.
- 1184 *C. acaulis*. Dwarf Thistle.
- Onopordum. Cotton-thistle.*
- 1185 *O. Acanthium*. Common Cotton-thistle.
- Carlina. Carlina-thistle.*
- 1186 *C. vulgaris*. Common Carlina-thistle.
- Bidens. Bur-marigold.*
- 1187 *B. cernua*. Nodding Bur-marigold.
- 1188 *B. tripartita*. Three-cleft Bur-marigold.
- Eupatorium. Hemp Agrimony.*
- 1189 *E. cannabinum*. Hemp Agrimony.
- Chrysocoma. Goldilocks.*
- 1190 *Ch. Linosyris*. Flax-leaved Goldilocks.
- Diotis. Cotton-weed.*
- 1191 *D. maritima*. Sea Cotton-weed.
- POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.
- Tenacetum. Tansy.*
- 1192 *T. vulgare*. Common Tansy.
- Artemisia. Wormwood.*
- 1193 *A. campestris*. Field Southernwood.
- 1194 *A. maritima*. Drooping-flowered Sea-wormwood.
- 1195 *A. Gallica*. upright-flowered Sea-wormwood.
- 1196 *A. Absinthium*. Common Wormwood.
- 1197 *A. vulgaris*. Mugwort.
- Gnaphalium. Cudweed.*
- 1198 *G. luteo-album*. Jersey Cudweed.
- 1199 *G. margaritaceum*. American Cudweed.
- 1200 *G. dioicum*. Mountain Cudweed.
- 1201 *G. sylvaticum*. Highland Cudweed.
- 1202 *G. rectum*. Upright Wood Cudweed.
- 1203 *G. supinum*. Dwarf Alpine Cudweed.
- 1204 *G. uliginosum*. Marsh Cudweed.
- 1205 *G. Gallicum*. Narrow-leaved Cudweed.
- 1206 *G. minimum*. Least Cudweed.
- 1207 *G. Germanicum*. Common Cudweed.

*Conyza. Conyza.*

1208 *C. squarrosa.* Flow-  
man's Spikenard.

*Erigeron. Flea-bane.*

1209 *E. Canadensis.* Cana-  
dian Flea-bane.

1210 *E. acris.* Blue Flea-  
bane.

1211 *E. alpinus.* Alpine  
Flea-bane.

*Tussilago Colt's-foot.*

1212 *T. Farfara.* Colt's-foot.

*Petasites. Butter-bur.*

1213 *P. vulgaris.* Butter-  
bur.

1214 *P. hybrida.* Hybrid  
Butter-bur.

*Senecio. Groundsel. Ragwort.*

1215 *S. vulgaris.* Common  
Groundsel.

1216 *S. viscosus.* Stinking  
Groundsel.

1217 *S. sylvaticus.* Moun-  
tain Groundsel.

1218 *S. lividus.* Green-  
scaled Groundsel.

1219 *S. tenuifolius.* Hoary  
Ragwort.

1220 *S. Jacobæa.* Common  
Ragwort.

1221 *S. aquaticus.* Marsh  
Ragwort.

1222 *S. paludosus.* Great  
Fen Ragwort. Bird's-  
tongue Groundsel

1223 *S. Saracenicus.* Broad-  
leaved Ragwort.

*Aster. Starwort.*

1224 *A. Tripolium.* Sea  
Starwort.

*Solidago. Golden-rod.*

1225 *S. Virgaurea.* Com-  
mon Golden-rod

*Inula. Flea-bane.*

1226 *I. Helenium.* Ele-  
campane.

1227 *I. dysenterica.* Com-  
mon Flea-bane.

1228 *I. pulicaria.* Small  
Flea-bane.

1229 *I. crithmoides.* Sam-  
phire-leaved Flea-bane.

*Cineraria. Flea-wort.*

1230 *C. palustris.* Marsh  
Flea-wort.

1231 *C. campestris.* Field  
Flea-wort.

*Doronicum. Leopard's-bane.*

1232 *D. Pardalianches.*  
Great Leopard's-bane.

1233 *D. plantagineum.*  
Plantain-leaved Leop-  
ard's-bane.

*Bellis. Daisy.*

1234 *B. perennis.* Common  
Daisy.

*Chrysanthemum. Ox-eye.**Corn Marigold.*

1235 *Ch. Leucanthemum.*  
Great White Ox-eye.  
Moon-flower.

1236 *Ch. segetum.* Corn  
Marigold.

*Pyrethrum. Feverfew.*

1237 *P. Parthenium.* Com-  
mon Feverfew.

1238 *P. inodorum.* Corn or  
Scentless Feverfew.

1239 *P. maritimum.* Sea  
Feverfew.

*Matricaria. Wild Chamomile.*

1240 *M. Chamomilla.* Com-  
mon Wild Chamomile.

*Anthemis. Chamomile.*

1241 *A. maritima.* Sea  
Chamomile.

- 1242 *A. nobilis*. Common POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.  
Chamomile.
- 1243 *A. arvensis*. Corn *Centaurea. Centaury, Knap-*  
Chamomile. *weed.*
- 1244 *A. Cotula*. Stinking 1250 *C. Jacea*. Brown  
Chamomile. Knapweed.
- 1245 *A. tinctoria*. Ox-eye 1251 *C. nigra*. Black  
Chamomile. Knapweed.
- Achillaea. Milfoil.* 1252 *C. Cyanus*. Corn  
1246 *A. ptarmica*. Sneeze- Blue-bottle.  
wort. Goose-tongue. 1253 *C. Scabiosa*. Greater  
1247 *A. serrata*. Serrated Knapweed.  
Yarrow. 1254 *C. Isnardia*. Jersey  
1248 *A. millefolium*. Com- Star-thistle.  
mon Yarrow, or Milfoil 1255 *C. Calcitrapa*. Com-  
1249 *A. tomentosa*. Wool- mon Star-thistle.  
ly Yellow Milfoil, or 1256 *C. solstitialis*. St.  
Yarrow. Barnaby's Thistle.

## XX. GYNANDRIA.

- MONANDRIA.
- Orchis. Orchis.*
- 1257 *O. bifolia*. Butterfly  
Orchis.
1258. *O. pyramidalis*. Pyr-  
amidal Orchis.
- 1259 *O. Morio*. Green-  
winged Meadow Orchis.
- 1260 *O. mascula*. Early  
Purple or Meadow Or-  
chis.
- 1261 *O. ustulata*. Dwarf  
Orchis.
- 1262 *O. fusca*. Great  
Brown-winged Orchis.
- 1263 *O. militaris*. Military  
Orchis.
- 1264 *O. macra*. Monkey  
Orchis.
- 1265 *O. hircina*. Lizard  
Orchis.
- 1266 *O. albidula*. White  
Cluster-rooted Orchis.
- 1267 *O. viridis*. Frog Or-  
chis.
- 1268 *O. latifolia*. Broad-  
leaved Orchis.
- 1269 *O. maculata*. Spotted  
Palmate Orchis.
- 1270 *O. conopsea*. Aromatic  
Palmate Orchis.
- Aceras. Aceras.*
- 1271 *A. anthropophora*.  
Green Man-orchis.  
Man Tway-blade.
- Herminium. Herminium.*
- 1272 *H. monorchis*. Green  
Musk Orchis, or Tway-  
blade.
- Ophrys. Ophrys.*
- 1273 *O. muscifera*. Fly  
Orchis.
- 1274 *O. apifera*. Bee Or-  
chis.
- 1275 *O. arachnites*. Late  
Spider Orchis.
- 1276 *O. aranifera*. Early  
Spider Orchis.
- 1277 *O. fucifera*. Drone  
Orchis.

- Goodyera. Goodyera.*  
 1278 *G. repens.* Creeping  
           *Coodyera.*  
*Neottia. Ladies'-tresses.*  
 1279 *N. spiralis.* Ladies'-  
           tresses.  
 1280 *N. æstivalis.* Summer  
           Ladies'-tresses.  
 1281 *N. gemmipara.* Pro-  
           liferous Ladies'-tresses.  
*Listera. Listera.*  
 1282 *L. ovata.* Common  
           Tway-blade.  
 1283 *L. cordata.* Heart-  
           leaved Mountain Tway-  
           blade.  
 1284 *L. Nidus-Avis.* Bird's-Cypripedium. Ladies'-slipper.  
           nest *Listera.*  
*Epipactis. Helleborine.*  
 1285 *E. latifolia.* Broad-  
           leaved Helleborine.  
 1286 *E. palustris.* Marsh  
           Helleborine.
- 1287 *E. grandiflora.* Large  
           White Helleborine.  
 1288 *E. ensifolia.* Narrow-  
           leaved Helleborine.  
 1289 *E. rubra.* Purple  
           Helleborine.  
*Malaxis. Bog-orchis.*  
 1290 *M. paludosa.* Least  
           Bog-orchis. Marsh  
           Tway-blade.  
 1291 *M. Læselii.* Two-  
           leaved Bog-orchis.  
*Corallorhiza. Coral-root.*  
 1292 *C. imata.* Spurless  
           Coral-root.

## DIANDRIA.

- Cypripedium. Ladies'-slipper.*  
 1293 *C. Calceolus.* Common  
           Ladies'-slipper.

## HEXANDRIA.

- Aristolochia. Birthwort.*  
 1294 *A. Clematitis.* Com-  
           mon Birthwort.

## XXI. MONŒCIA.

## MONANDRIA.

- Euphorbia. Spurge.*  
 1295 *E. Peplis.* Purple  
           Spurge.  
 1296 *E. Peplus.* Petty  
           Spurge.  
 1297 *E. exigua.* Dwarf  
           Spurge.  
 1298 *E. Lathyris.* Caper  
           Spurge.  
 1299 *E. helioscopia.* Sun  
           Spurge. Wart-wort.  
 1300 *E. Portlandica.* Port-  
           land Spurge.  
 1301 *E. paralia.* Sea Spurge  
 1302 *E. platyphylla.* Broad-  
           leaved Warty Spurge.  
 1303 *E. Esula.* Leafy-  
           branched Spurge.
- 1304 *E. Cyparissias.* Cy-  
           press Spurge.  
 1305 *E. Hiberna.* Irish  
           Spurge.  
 1306 *E. amygdaloides.*  
           Wood Spurge.  
*Zannichellia. Horned Pond-  
           weed.*  
 1307 *Z. palustris.* Common  
           Horned Pond-weed.

## TRIANDRIA.

- Typha. Reed-mace.*  
 1308 *T. latifolia.* Great  
           Cat's-tail or Reed-mace.  
 1309 *T. angustifolia.* Les-  
           ser Cat's-tail or Reed-  
           mace.  
*Sparganium. Bur-reed.*  
 1310 *S. ramosum.* Branch-  
           ed Bur-reed.

- 1311 *S. simplex*. Unbranch-  
ed Bur-reed.  
 1312 *S. natans*. Floating  
Bur-reed.  
*Carex. Carex. Sedge.*  
 1313 *C. dioica*. Creeping  
dioecious Carex.  
 1314 *C. Davalliana*. Prickly  
dioecious Carex.  
 1415 *C. pulcaris*. Flea  
Carex.  
 1316 *C. rupestris*. Rock  
Carex.  
 1317 *C. pauciflora*. Few-  
Flowered Carex.  
 1318 *C. stellulata*. Little  
prickly Carex.  
 1319 *C. leporina*. Hare's-  
foot Carex.  
 1320 *C. curta*. White  
Carex.  
 1321 *C. VahlII*. Close-  
headed Alpine Carex.  
 1322 *C. canescens*. Hoary  
Carex.  
 1323 *C. elongata*. Elon-  
gated Carex.  
 1324 *C. ovalis*. Oval-  
spiked Carex.  
 1325 *C. remota*. Remote  
Carex.  
 1326 *C. axillaris*. Axiller-  
clustered Carex.  
 1327 *C. incurva*. Curved  
Carex.  
 1328 *C. arenaria*. Sea  
Carex.  
 1329 *C. intermedia*. Soft  
Brown Carex.  
 1330 *C. divisa*. Bracteated  
Marsh Carex.  
 1331 *C. muricata*. Greater  
Prickly Carex.  
 1332 *C. divulsa*. Grey  
Carex.  
 1333 *C. vulpina*. Great  
Compound Prickly Ca-  
rex.  
 1334 *C. teretiuscula*. Les-  
ser Clustered Carex.  
 1335 *C. paniculata*.  
 1336 *C. digitata*. Fingered  
Carex.  
 1337 *C. clandestina*. Dwarf  
Silvery Carex.  
 1338 *C. pendula*. Great Pen-  
dulous Carex.  
 1339 *C. strigosa*. Loose  
Pendulous Carex.  
 1340 *C. sylvatica*. Pendu-  
lous Wood Carex.  
 1341 *C. depauperata*. Starv-  
ed Wood Carex.  
 1342 *C. phæostachya*. Short  
brown-spiked Carex.  
 1343 *C. capillaris*. Dwarf  
Hair-like Carex.  
 1344 *C. rariflora*. Losse-  
flowered Alpine Carex.  
 1345 *C. Pseudo-cyperus*.  
Cyperus-like Carex.  
 1346 *C. limosa*. Green  
and gold Carex.  
 1347 *C. ustulata*. Scorched  
Alpine Carex.  
 1348 *C. atrata*. Black Ca-  
rex.  
 1349 *C. pallescens*. Pale  
Carex.  
 1350 *C. punctata*. Dotted-  
fruited Carex.  
 1351 *C. flava*. Yellow Ca-  
rex.  
 1352 *C. fulva*. Tawny Ca-  
rex.  
 1353 *C. speirostachya*.  
Dense short-spiked Ca-  
rex.  
 1354 *C. extensa*. Long  
bracteated Carex.

- 1355 *C. distans*. Loose  
Carex.
- 1356 *C. binervis*. Green  
ribbed Carex.
- 1357 *C. præcox*. Early  
Carex.
- 1358 *C. pilulifera*. Round-  
headed Carex.
- 1359 *C. tomentosa*. Larger  
Downy-fruited Carex.
- 1360 *C. panicea*. Pink  
leaved Carex.
- 1361 *C. recurva*. Glaucus  
Heath Carex.
- 1362 *C. pulla*. Russet Ca-  
rex.
- 1363 *C. cæspitosa*. Tufted  
Bog Carex.
- 1364 *C. rigida*. Rigid Ca-  
rex.
- 1365 *C. stricta*. Glaucous  
straight-leaved Carex.
- 1366 *C. aquatilis*. Straight  
leaved Water Carex.
- 1367 *C. acuta*. Slender-  
spiked Carex.
- 1368 *C. paludosa*. Lesser  
common Carex.
- 1369 *C. riparia*. Great  
common Carex.
- 1370 *C. lævigata*.
- 1371 *C. vesicaria*. Large-  
fruited Bladder Carex.
- 1372 *C. ampullacea*. Small  
fruited Bladder Carex.
- 1373 *C. hirta*. Hairy Carex
- 1374 *C. filiformis*. Slender-  
leaved Carex.
- Elyna. Elyna.*
- 1375 *E. caricina*. Com-  
pound-headed Elyna.
- TETRANDRIA.
- Littorella. Shore-weed.*
- 1376 *L. lacustris*. Plantain  
Shore-weed.
- Alnus. Alder.*
- 1377 *A. glutinosa*. Com-  
mon Alder:
- Buxus. Box-tree.*
- 1378 *B. sempervirens*. Com-  
mon Box-tree.
- Urtica. Nettle.*
- 1379 *U. Dodartii*. Dodart's  
Nettle.
- 1480 *U. pilulifera*. Roman  
Nettle.
- 1381 *U. urens*. Small Net-  
tle.
- 1382 *U. dioica*. Great Net-  
tle.
- Eriocaulon. Pipewort.*
- 1383 *E. septangulare*.  
Jointed Pipewort.
- PENTANDRIA.
- Xanthium. Bur-weed.*
- 1384 *X. strumarium*. Broad  
leaved Bur-weed.
- Amaranthus. Amaranth.*
- 1385 *A. Blitum*. Wild  
Amaranth.
- Bryonia. Bryony.*
- 1386 *B. dioica*. Red-ber-  
ried Bryony.
- POLYANDRIA.
- Ceratophyllum. Hornwort.*
- 1387 *C. demersum*. Com-  
mon Hornwort.
- 1388 *C. submersum*. Un-  
armed Hornwort.
- Myriophyllum. Water-milfoil.*
- 1389 *M. spicatum*. Spiked  
Water-milfoil.
- 1390 *M. verticillatum*.  
Whorled Water-milfoil.
- Sagittaria. Arrow-head.*
- 1391 *S. sagittifolia*. Com-  
mon Arrow-head.
- Arum. Arum.*
- 1392 *A. maculatum*. Cuc-  
kow-pint. Wake Robin

- Poterium. Salad-Burnet.*  
 1393 *P. Sanguisorba.* Salad Burnet.  
*Quercus. Oak.*  
 1394 *Q. Robur.* Common Oak.  
 1395 *Q. sessiliflora.* Sessile fruited Oak.  
*Fagus. Beech. Chestnut.*  
 1396 *F. Castanea.* Chesnut Tree.  
 1397 *F. sylvatica.* Common Beech.  
*Betula. Birch.*  
 1398 *B. alba.* Common Birch.
- 1399 *B. nana.* Dwarf Birch.  
*Carpinus. Hornbeam.*  
 1400 *C. Betulus.* Common Hornbeam.  
*Corylus. Hazel.*  
 1401 *C. Avellana.* Common Hazel.  
 MONADELPHIA.  
*Pinus. Pine.*  
 1402 *P. sylvestris.* Scotch Fir.

## XXII. DICECIA.

- DIANDRIA.  
*Salix. Willow.*  
 1403 *S. triandra.* Long-leaved Triandrous Willow.  
 1404 *S. Hoffmanniana.* Short-leaved Triandrous Willow.  
 1405 *S. undulata.* Sharp-leaved Triandrous Willow.  
 1406 *S. amygdalina.* Almond-leaved Willow.  
 1407 *S. pentandra.* Sweet Bay-leaved Willow.  
 1408 *S. nigricans.* Dark-broad-leaved Willow.  
 1409 *S. radicans.* Tea-leaved Willow.  
 1410 *S. Borreriana.* Dark Upright Willow.  
 1411 *S. nitens.* Shining-leaved Willow.  
 1412 *S. Davalliana.* Davallian Willow.
- 1413 *S. Wulfeniana.* Wulfenian Willow.  
 1414 *S. tetrapla.* Four-ranked Willow.  
 1415 *S. bicolor.* Shining dark-green Willow.  
 1416 *S. tenuifolia.* Thin-leaved Willow.  
 1417 *S. malifolia.* Apple-leaved Willow.  
 1418 *S. petiolaris.* Dark-long-leaved Willow.  
 1419 *S. vitellina.* Yellow Willow, or Golden Osier.  
 1420 *S. decipiens.* White Welsh, or Varnished Willow.  
 1421 *S. fragilis.* Crack Willow.  
 1422 *S. Russelliana.* Bedford Willow.  
 1423 *S. purpurea.* Bitter purple Willow.  
 1424 *S. Helix.* Rose Willow.

- 1425 *S. Lambertiana*. Boy-  
ton Willow.  
 1426 *S. Forbyana*. Fine  
Basket Osier.  
 1427 *S. rubra*. Green-leaved  
Osier.  
 1428 *S. Croweana*. Broad-  
leaved Monadelphous  
Willow.  
 1429 *S. prunifolia*. Plum-  
leaved Willow.  
 1430 *S. vacciniifolia*. Bil-  
berry-leaved Willow.  
 1431 *S. venulosa*. Veiny-  
leaved Willow.  
 1432 *S. myrsinites*. Green-  
Whortle-leaved Willow.  
 1433 *S. Dicksoniana*. Broad-  
leaved Mountain Willow  
 1434 *S. carinata*. Folded-  
leaved Willow.  
 1435 *S. arbuscula*. Little  
Tree Willow.  
 1436 *S. livida*. Livid  
Dwarf Willow.  
 1437 *S. herbacea*. Least  
Willow.  
 1438 *S. reticulata*. Wrinkle-  
leaved Willow.  
 1439 *S. glauca*. Glauous  
Mountain Willow.  
 1440 *S. Stuartiana*. Small-  
leaved Shaggy Willow.  
 1441 *S. arenaria*. Downy  
Mountain Willow.  
 1442 *S. lanata*. Woolly  
Broad-leaved Willow.  
 1443 *S. argentea*. Silky  
Sand Willow.  
 1444 *S. foetida*. Fishy Wil-  
low.  
 1445 *S. repens*. Common  
Dwarf Willow.  
 1446 *S. fusca*. Brownish  
Dwarf Willow.  
 1447 *S. prostrata*. Early  
Prostrate Willow.  
 1448 *S. incubacea*. Trailing  
Silk Willow.  
 1449 *S. Doniana*. Rusty-  
branched Willow.  
 1450 *S. rosmarinifolia*. Rose-  
mary-leaved Willow.  
 1451 *S. cinerea*. Grey Sal-  
low.  
 1452 *S. aurita*. Round-eared  
Willow.  
 1453 *S. aquatica*. Water  
Sallow.  
 1454 *S. oleifolia*. Olive-  
leaved Sallow.  
 1455 *S. cotinifolia*. Quince-  
leaved Sallow.  
 1456 *S. hirta*. Hairy-branch-  
ed Sallow.  
 1457 *S. rupestris*. Silky  
Rock Sallow.  
 1458 *S. Andersoniana*.  
Green Mountain Sallow.  
 1459 *S. Forsteriana*. Glau-  
cous Mountain Sallow.  
 1460 *S. sphacelata*. Wither-  
ed-pointed Sallow.  
 1461 *S. caprea*. Great  
Round-leaved Sallow.  
 1462 *S. acuminata*. Long-  
leaved Sallow.  
 1463 *S. viminalis*. Common  
Osier.  
 1464 *S. Smithiana*. Silky-  
leaved Osier.  
 1465 *S. stipularis*. Auricled  
Osier.  
 1466 *S. alba*. Common  
White Willow.
- TRIANDRIA.
- Empetrum*. Crow-berry.  
 1467 *E. nigrum*. Common  
Crow-berry.

*Ruscus. Butcher's-broom.*

1468 *R. aculeatus.* Common  
Butcher's-broom.

TETRANDRIA.

*Viscum. Mistletoe.*

1469 *V. album.* Common  
White Mistletoe.

*Hippophae. Sallow-thorn.*

1470 *H. rhamnoides.* Com-  
mon Sallow-thorn. Sea  
Buckthorn.

*Myrica. Sweet Gale.*

1471 *M. Gale,* Sweet Gale  
Dutch Myrtle.

PENTANDRIA.

*Humulus. Hop.*

1472 *H. Lupulus.* Common  
Hop.

HEXANDRIA.

*Tamus. Black Bryony.*

1473 *T. communis.* Com-  
mon Black Bryony.

OCTANDRIA.

*Populus. Poplar.*

1474 *P. alba.* White Pop-  
lar. Abele Tree.

1475 *P. canescens.* Grey  
Poplar.

1476 *P. tremula.* Trem-  
bling Poplar. Aspen.

1477 *P. nigra.* Black Pop-  
lar.

*Rhodiola. Rose-root.*

1478 *R. rosea.* Rose-root.  
ENNEANDRIA.

*Mercurialis. Mercury.*

1479 *M. perennis.* Peren-  
nial Mercury.

1480 *M. annua.* Annual  
Mercury.

*Hydrocharis. Frog-bit.*

1481 *H. Morsus-ranæ.*  
Common Frog-bit.

MONADELPHIA.

*Juniperus. Juniper.*

1482 *J. communis.* Com-  
mon Juniper.

1483 *J. nana.* Dwarf Al-  
pine Juniper.

*Taxus. Yew.*

1484 *T. baccata.* Common  
Yew.

### XXIII. POLYGAMIA.

MONŒCIA.

*Atriplex. Orache.*

1485 *A. portulacoides.*  
Shrubby Orache. Sea  
Purslane.

1486 *A. laciniata.* Frosted  
Sea Orache.

1487 *A. patula.* Spreading  
Halbert-shaped Orache.

1488 *A. angustifolia.*  
Spreading Narrow-leav-  
ed Orache.

1489 *A. erecta.* Upright  
Spear-leaved Orache.

1490 *A. littoralis.* Grass-  
leaved Sea Orache.

1491 *A. pedunculata.* Stalk-  
ed Sea Orache.

### XXIV. CRYPTOGRAMIA.

EQUISETACEÆ.

*Equisetum. Equisetum.*

1492 *E. hyemale.* Rough  
Equisetum, or Dutch  
Rush.

1493 *E. Mackaii.* Mackay's  
Equisetum.

1994 *E. variegatum.* Varie-  
gated Equisetum.

1495 *E. variegatum Wilsoni.*  
Wilson's variegated  
equisetum.

- 1496 *E. palustre*. Marsh  
Equisetum.  
1497 *E. palustre polystach-*  
*ion*.  
1498 *E. palustre nudum*.  
1499 *E. fluviatile*. Water  
Equisetum.  
1500 *E. sylvaticum*. Wood  
Equisetum.  
1501 *E. umbrosum*. Shady  
Equisetum.  
1502 *E. Telmateia*. Great  
Equisetum.  
1503 *E. arvense*. Cornfield  
Equisetum.

#### FILICACEÆ.

##### *Adiantæ. Maidenhair.*

- 1504 *Adiantum Capillus-*  
*veneris*. True Maiden-  
hair.  
1405 *Lomaria spicant*. Hard  
Fern.  
1506 *Pteris aquilina*. Com-  
mon Brakes.

##### *Polypodeæ. Polypodies.*

- 1507 *Allosorus crispus*.  
Rock Brakes, Rock  
Parsley, or Parsley-  
leaved Fern.  
1508 *Polypodium vulgare*.  
Common Polypody.  
1509 *Polypodium Phegop-*  
*teris*. Beech Fern.  
1510 *Polypodium Dryop-*  
*teris*. Oak Fern.  
1511 *Polypodium calcareum*  
Smith's Fern.  
1512 *Woodsia ilvensis*.  
Ray's Woodsia.  
1513 *Woodsia alpina*. Bol-  
ton's Woodsia.

##### *Aspidiæ. Shield Ferns.*

- 1514 *Cystopteris fragilis*.  
Brittle Fern.  
1515 *Cystopteris montana*.  
Wilson's Fern.  
1516 *Polystichum Lonchitis*  
Holly Fern.  
1517 *Polystichum aculea-*  
*tum*. Prickly Fern.  
1518 *Polystichum angulare*.  
Willdenow's Fern.  
1519 *Lastræa Thelypteris*.  
Marsh Fern.  
1520 *Lastræa Oreopteris*.  
Mountain Fern.  
1521 *Lastræa rigida*. Rigid  
Fern.  
1522 *Lastræa Filix-mas*.  
Male Fern.  
1523 *Lastræa cristata*. Ehr-  
hart's Fern.  
1524 *Lastræa spinosa*.  
Withering's Fern.  
1525 *Lastræa multiflora*.  
Roth's Fern.  
1526 *Lastræa recurva*.  
Bree's Fern.

##### *Aspleneæ. Spleenworts.*

- 1527 *Athyrium Filix-femina*.  
Lady Fern.  
1528 *Asplenium lanceola-*  
*tum*. Hudson's Spleen-  
wort.  
1529 *Asplenium Adiantum-*  
*nigrum*. Black Spleen-  
wort.  
1530 *Asplenium Ruta-mur-*  
*aria*. Rue-leaved  
Spleenwort.  
1531 *Asplenium germani-*  
*cum*. Weiss's Spleen-  
wort.

- 1532 *Asplenium septentrionale*. Forked Spleenwort.  
 1533 *Asplenium marinum*. Sea Spleenwort.  
 1534 *Asplenium viride*. Green Spleenwort.  
 1535 *Asplenium Trichomanes*. Common Spleenwort.  
 1536 *Scolopendrium vulgare*. Heart's-tongue Spleenwort.  
 1537 *Ceterach officinarum*. Scaly Spleenwort.  
*Hymenophylleæ. Filmy Fern.*  
 1538 *Trichomanes speciosum*. Bristle Fern.  
 1539 *Hymenophyllum tunbridgense*. Tunbridge Filmy Fern.  
 1540 *Hymenophyllum Wilsoni*. Wilson's Filmy Fern.  
*Osmundææ. Flowering Ferns.*  
 1541 *Osmunda regalis*. Flowering Fern.
- Ophioglosseæ. Moonworts.*  
 1542 *Botrychium lunaria*. Moonwort.  
 1543 *Ophioglossum vulgatum*. Adder's Tongue.
- Lycopodeæ. Club-mosses.*  
 1544 *Lycopodium clavatum*. Common Club-moss.  
 1545 *Lycopodium annotinum*. Interrupted Club-moss.  
 1546 *Lycopodium alpinum*. Savin-leaved Club-moss.  
 1547 *Lycopodium Selaginoides*. Prickly Club-moss.  
 1548 *Lycopodium inundatum*. Marsh Club-moss.  
 1549 *Lycopodium Selago*. Fir Club-moss.
- Isoeteæ. Quillworts.*  
 1550 *Isoetes lacustris*. Quillwort.
- Marsileæ. Pill-worts.*  
 1551 *Pilularia globulifera*. Pill-wort.

In the above catalogue the *generic*, or family name, is only printed in full at the *commencement* of each genera; its *initial* being placed before each specific name. If we refer to the first family on the list, we shall find it stand as follows:—

- 1 *S. herbacea*.
- 2 *S. procumbens*.
- 3 *S. radicans*.

The *S* which occurs before the three specific names is the initial of *Salicornia*, and must be read as if printed in full, thus,

- 1 *Salicornia herbacea*.
- 2 *Salicornia procumbens*.
- 3 *Salicornia radicans*.

The *English names* both generic and specific, are all printed in *full*.

# PARTS OF PLANTS.

---

Before entering upon the study of botany it is necessary to understand the names of the different parts of plants.

1 The **ROOT** is the part which fixes the plant in the ground. The *Caudex*, or *Stock* is the solid part of the root. The *Radiculæ* are small *fibres* which spread themselves in the soil, from which they absorb the juices which nourish the plant and increase its bulk.

2 The **STEM OR TRUNK** arises immediately from the root, and supports the branches and the leaves. Some plants have no stems; the leaves and flower-stalks proceeding directly from the root. *Herbacious stems* are soft, and die away when the fruit is matured. *Woody stems* continue and increase in size every year. The *Medulla* or *Pith* is a white substance at the centre of the stem and branches. The *Lignum*,<sup>2</sup> or solid wood, surrounds the pith in thin layers, one of which is laid on every year. The *Alburnum* is a soft layer of new wood between the bark and the solid wood. The *Liber*, the *Cortex*, and the *Epidermis*, are names given to the three coats which compose the *bark*.

3 The **LEAVES** are an expanded continuation of the root, the stem, and the branches. They afford an extended surface for the absorption of moisture and air, which when assimilated with the juices taken up by the roots, nourish the plant, and enlarge its parts.

4 The **CALYX**, or flower-cup, is the part in which the young flower is enclosed, and which, after its expansion, is useful for supporting and defending the more delicate parts of the flower. It is mostly green, and supposed by Linnæus to be a continuation of the outer bark of the plant.

5 The **COROLLA**, or flower-blossom, stands within the calyx, and is composed of the beautiful painted *Petals* [or flower-leaves. It is the red part of the Rose, the yellow of the Cowslip, and the blue of the violet; and supposed to be a continuation of the inner bark.

6 The *Stamens* are delicate thread-like processes within the flower; said to be formed of the woody fibre. They have

three divisions.—1. The *Filaments*, the parts arising from the flower:—2. The *Anthers*, attached to the top of the filaments,—and 3. The *Pollen*, a fine powder contained in the anthers. The stamens are the male parts of the flower, and vary as to situation, figure, number, proportionate lengths, and connexion. These variations characterize the classes of most plants.

7 The *PISTILS*, said to be a continuation of the pith, stand generally in the centre of the flower, surrounded by the stamens. They have three divisions,—1. The *Germen*, the organ which afterwards contains the seed,—2. The *Style*, arising from the germen—and 3. The *Stigma*, or termination of the style, composed of fine openings for the reception of the pollen. The pistils are the female parts of the flower, and vary in number. This variation characterizes the order of some plants.

8 The *PERICARP*, or seed-vessel is a name given to the germen after the seeds are formed. Some flowers are destitute of this organ; the calyx serving as a receptacle for the seeds.

9 The *SEEDS*, which are rendered fertile by the absorption of the pollen through the pistils, are the essence of every fruit, and the rudiments of a new generation of the same plant.

10 The *RECEPTACLE* is the place upon which all the other parts of the flower rest. It is called *proper* when it bears only one flower, and *common* when it bears several. It varies in shape and appearance in almost every kind of flower. In the Bramble and Raspberry it is the part that is eaten.

11 The *NECTARY*, or honey-cup, is another important organ met with in some flowers. It appears to contain or secrete the honey, and by assuming a variety of forms, affords an excellent mark by which to distinguish the plants in which it is found.

12 The *APPENDAGES* are those parts of the plant which do not come under any of the above divisions. The principal are,—1. The *Stipule*, a thin membrane situated at the insertion of the leaf. In grasses it is termed the *Ligule* or strap. 2. The *Bractea*, or floral leaf, situated among the flowers: generally differing in shape and colour from the leaves of the plant. 3. The *Spatha*, or sheath, a membrane which covers the young flower as in the Daffodil. 4. The *Involucre*, a kind of bracted consisting of several leaves placed below the flowers as in the Basil and Marjoram. 5. The *Tendrils*, a thread-like appendage which entwines itself around other bodies, and bears up the plant, as in the Pea and Vetch. 6. The *Glands* small round bodies that secrete fluids. 7.

The *Prickle* an appendage to the bark, having no connexion with the wood, as in the Rose and Briar. 8. The *Thorn* or *Spine*, a pointed projection of the woody part of the plant, as in the Hawthorn. 9. The *Hairs*, slender bodies which often cover the surface of the stems and leaves. They are sometimes simple, sometimes branched.

The above explanations will be best understood by comparing them with the examples to which they refer.

---

## EXPLANATION OF THE LINNÆAN CLASS AND ORDERS.

The flowers which grow wild in our beautiful little Island are so very numerous that, to retain them in the memory, we are obliged to call classification to our aid. There are four degrees of classification. 1 The Class, 2 The Order, 3 The Genus, and 4 The Species.

To discover the class we must observe,—

1 Whether the stamens and pistils are *visible* or *invisible*. If *invisible*, as in the Ferns, the plant belongs to

### CLASS XXIV. CRYPTOGAMIA.

2 If flowers with stamens only, flowers with pistils only, and flowers with both stamens and pistils are all found growing on the same plant, or on two or three distinct plants, as in the Orache, it must be referred to

### CLASS XXIII. POLYGAMIA.

3 If flowers with stamens only are on one plant, and flowers with pistils only are on another plant, as in the Perennial Mercury, it will be found under

### CLASS XXII. DIÆCIA.

4 But should the flowers with stamens only, and the flowers with pistils only, be found on the same plant, growing from one root, as in the Nettle, it belongs to

### CLASS XXI. MONÆCIA.

5 When the stamens spring from the pistil, and are united to it, as in the Orchis, it belongs to

### CLASS XX. GYNANDRIA.

6 When the flowers are compound, and the anthers or upper parts of the stamens are united round the pistil, as in the Daisy, it is in

### CLASS XIX. SYNGENESIA.

7 The next three classes have the filaments, or lower parts of the stamens, united. If they are united into three or more sets, as in the St. John's-wort, it is in

**CLASS XVIII. POLYADELPHIA.**

8 If the filaments are united so as to form two sets, as in the Vetches, it is in

**CLASS XVII. DIADELPHIA.**

9 But if the filaments are united into one set, as in the Crane's-bill, it is in

**CLASS XVI. MONADELPHIA.**

10 In the next two classes proportion is employed. If the plant has four long and two short stamens, as in the Wall-flower, it is in

**CLASS XV. TETRADYNAMIA.**

11 When there are two long and two short stamens, as in the Dead-nettle, it is in

**CLASS XIV. DIDYNAMIA.**

12 The number and situation of the stamens determine the next two classes. If the flower has twenty or more stamens inserted into the receptacle, as in the Butter-cups, it is in

**CLASS XIII. POLYANDRIA.**

13 But should it have twenty or more stamens inserted into the Calyx, as in the Pear and other fruit trees, it is in

**CLASS XII. ICOSANDRIA.**

14 The remaining eleven classes are determined by the *number* of the stamens. A flower having from twelve to nineteen stamens, as in the Agrimony, is in

**CLASS XI. DODECANDRIA.**

15 A flower having 10 stamens, as in the Corn Cockle, is in

**CLASS X. DECANDRIA.**

16 A flower having 9 stamens, as in the Flowering Rush, is in

**CLASS IX. ENNEANDRIA.**

17 A flower having 8 stamens, as in the Willow-herb, is in

**CLASS VIII. OCTANDRIA.**

18 A flower having 7 stamens, as in the Chickweed Winter-green, is in

**CLASS VII. HEPTANDRIA.**

19 A flower having 6 stamens, as in the Snowdrop, is in

**CLASS VI. HEXANDRIA.**

20 A flower having 5 stamens, as in the Primrose, is in

**CLASS V. PENTANDRIA.**

21 A flower having 4 stamens, as in the Lady's mantle, is in

**CLASS IV. TETRANDRIA.**

22 A flower having 3 stamens, as in the Valerian, is in  
CLASS III. TRIANDRIA.

23 A flower having 2 stamens, as in the Speedwell, is in  
CLASS II. DIANDRIA.

24 A flower having 1 stamen, as in the Mare's-tail, is in  
CLASS I. MONANDRIA.

From the above explanations it will be obvious, that the 24 classes are determined by the number, situation, and proportion of the stamens. Having discovered the class to which a flower belongs, the next step is to ascertain its

### ORDER.

The orders of the first 13 classes are named according to the number of pistils the flower contains.

MONOGYNIA. 1 Pistil.

HEPTAGYNIA. 7 Pistils.

DIGYNIA. 2 Pistils.

OCTAGYNIA. 8 Pistils.

TRIGYNIA. 3 Pistils.

ENNEAGYNIA. 9 Pistils.

TETRAGYNIA. 4 Pistils.

DECAGYNIA. 10 Pistils.

PENTAGYNIA. 5 Pistils.

DODECAGYNIA. About 12 Pistils.

HEXAGYNIA. 6 Pistils.

POLYGYNA. More than 12 Pistils.

The orders of the 14 class are two.

1 GYMnosPERMIA—Seeds apparently naked.

2 ANGiosPERMIA—Seeds in a distinct seed-vessel.

The orders of the 15 class are two.

1 SILICULOSA—Seeds in a short Pod or Pouch.

2 SILIQUOSA—Seeds in a long Pod.

Classes 16, 17, and 18, have their *orders* determined by the *number of stamens* in each set.

If of 3 stamens, the order is TRIANDRIA.

If of 5 stamens, the order is PENTANDRIA.

If of 6 stamens, the order is HEXANDRIA.

If of 8 stamens, the order is OCTANDRIA.

If of 10 stamens, the order is DECANDRIA.

If of many stamens, the order is POLYANDRIA.

In class 19 all the flowers are compound. It has 3 orders founded on the structure of the flowers.

1 ÆQUALIS. All the florets perfect i.e. with both pistils and stamens.

2 SUPERFLUA. Florets of the disk or centre of the flower, with both pistils and stamens; florets of the ray, or outside florets, with pistils only.

3 FRUSTRANEA. Florets of the disk, with both stamens and pistils; florets of the ray, with neither stamens nor pistils.

The Orders of the 20 Class are founded on the number of stamens. They are three in number:—

1 MONANDRIA, 1 Stamen. 2 DIANDRIA, 2 Stamens. 3  
HEXANDRIA, 6 Stamens.

The Orders of the 21 and 22 Classes are founded on the number, union, and situation of the Stamens. They are 12 in number.

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1 MONANDRIA. 1 Stamen.   | 9 DECANDRIA. 10 Stamens.  |
| 2 DIANDRIA. 2 Stamens.   | 10 ICOSANDRIA. Numerous Stamens,<br>arising from the calyx.     |
| 3 TRIANDRIA. 3 Stamens.  | 11 POLYANDRIA. Numerous Stamens<br>arising from the receptacle. |
| 4 TETRANDRIA. 4 Stamens. | 12 MONADELPHIA. Filaments united<br>into one set.               |
| 5 PENTANDRIA. 5 Stamens. |   |
| 6 HEXANDRIA. 6 Stamens.  |   |
| 7 OCTANDRIA. 8 Stamens.  |   |
| 8 ENNEANDRIA. 9 Stamens. |   |

Class 23 has three Orders.

- 1 MONŒCIA. *United flowers accompanied with barren, or fertile ones, or both, all on one plant.*
- 2 DIOECIA. *The same as the last, but on two different plants.*
- 3 TRIOECIA. *The same, on three different plants.*

Class 24 has its Orders in Natural Families, 7 in number.

- 1 FILICES, Ferns which contain 3 subdivisions. 1 *Lycopodia*, Club-mosses. 2 *Marsilea*, Pill-worts. 3 *Equisetaceæ*. Equisetums.
- 2. MUSCI, Mosses. 3. HEPATICÆ, Liverworts. 4 LICHENS, Lichens. 5. CHARACEÆ, Aquatic-weeds. 6. ALGÆ, Sea-weeds. 7. FUNGI, Mushrooms.

The GENERA of plants are founded on certain peculiarities of the fructification, *i. e.*, of the flowers, seed-vessels, and seed.

The SPECIES are distinguished from each other by characters taken from *all the parts of a plant*.

VARIETIES are occasioned by certain *accidental causes*, making some *small difference in a species*.

The names of the Classes and Orders are derived from the following Greek roots:—

Monos, 1. Dis, 2. Treis, 3. Tetra, 4. Pente, 5. Hex, 6. Hepta, 7. Okto, 8. Ennea, 9. Deka, 10. Dodeka, 12. Eikosi, 20.

*Andria*, from *aner*, a man. *Dynamia*, from *dunamis*, power. *Delphia*, from *Adelphia*, brotherhood. *Gyn*, from *gune*, a woman. *Syn*, from *Syn*, together. *Genesisia*, from *ginomai*, I bring forth. *Oacia*, from *oikia*, a house. *Gamia*, from *gamos*, marriage. *Crypta*, from *krupto*, I hide. *Polus*, from *palus*, many.

Thus, *Monandria* is derived from *monos*, one, and *aner* a man. *Digynia* from *dis*, two, and *gune* a woman. *Polygamia* from *palus*, many, and *gamos*, marriage, &c. &c.

Macgillivray in his edition of Withering's Botany, gives the following rules for pronouncing the generic and specific names of plants.

“ 1 The dipthong *æ* and *æ* are pronounced like the English long *e*.

2 The letter *e* at the end of a word is always sounded.

3 The letters *ch* are pronounced hard like *k*.

4 In words beginning with *scæ* and *sci*, the *c* is soft.

5 The letters *c* and *g* before *e* and *i*, and before *æ* and *æ* are soft, but before other vowels, hard. In words of Greek origin, however, it is customary to make the *g* always hard; as in *Monogynia*, *Syngenesia*.”

## HOW TO DISCOVER THE NAME OF AN UNKNOWN PLANT.

Most writers on botany give comparisons to shew the utility of systematic arrangement; but the most familiar and simple is the one taken from *Geography*.

The world is divided into four continents, *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*. If we take Europe for example, we find it subdivided into *Kingdoms*, as *Great Britain*, *France*, *Italy*, *Germany*, &c. Taking *Great Britain*, we shall find it composed of *England*, *Wales*, and *Scotland*, which are again divided into *Counties*, these into *Parishes*, and this last into *Towns* and *Villages*, which have their subdivisions. Suppose a letter is sent from the West Indies, directed to Charles Gilpin, No. 5, Bishopgate Street, London, England; it is brought at once to England, instead of France, Prussia, or Austria,—and having arrived in London, it is given to the Postman whose department is Bishopgate Street, and he delivers it into the hands of the person to whom it is addressed. In like manner the student of botany who is tracing the name of an *unknown plant*, if he has learnt the names of the different parts of the flower, and can read the botanical characters impressed upon it by the hand of Nature, so as to discover the class and order to which it belongs, he will as easily find out its name as the postman discovered the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed.

Suppose the young botanist to meet with a plant he has not seen before. He examines the flower, and finding that it has four stamens all one length, and one pistil, he determines that it must belong to Class 4, Tetrandria, order Monogynia. He refers to this class, and under Monogynia he finds 15 Genera. On examining the *generic characters*, he finds it to agree with “*Flowers of one petal, superior two seeded*,” of which there are only four genera, viz.—

- 1 Galium. Bedstraw.
- 2 Rubia. Madder.
- 3 Asperula. Woodruff.
- 4 Sherardia. Spurwort.

He examines the generic characters of these, and finds that it agrees with *Asperula* and *Sherardia*, in having a "*tubular corolla*." But *Sherardia* having its seed-vessel crowned with the permanent calyx, and the calyx of his plant having fallen off those flowers that have come to maturity, he is satisfied that it belongs to the genus *ASPERULA*. He refers to this family, in which he finds *three species*.

- 1 *Asperula odorata*. Sweet Woodruff.
- \*2 *Asperula cynanchica*. Small Woodruff.
- 3 *Asperula arvensis*. Field Woodruff.

He reads the description of each, comparing it with his plant. *Asperula arvensis* has its flowers *blue*, but his flower is *white*. *Asperula Cynanchica* has its *leaves four in a whorl*, but his plant has *eight leaves in a whorl*, which is the case with *ASPERULA ODORATA*. SWEET WOODRUFF.

To be fully satisfied he must now go over the generic character very carefully.

- 1 CALYX, small, 4 toothed, superior, deciduous.
- 2 COROLLA, of one *petal* funnel-shaped; *Tube* nearly cylindrical; *Limb* in 4 oblong spreading segments.
- 3 STAMENS, 4, placed near the top of the tube: *Anthers* two-lobed: *Filaments* short.
- 4 PISTILS. *Germen*, inferior two-lobed: *Style* thread-like cleft: *Stigmas*, knobbed.
- 5 SEEDS, 2, adhering together.

Botanical name from *asper*, Latin for rough, on account of its rough leaves. English name from its being an inhabitant of woods, its general roughness, and sweet odour.

Lastly, let him compare it with its *specific description*.

- 1 LEAVES, 8 in a whorl, lance-shaped, spreading rough at the edges.
- 2 STEM, simple, about a foot high.
- 3 PANICLES, stalked, few flowered.
- 4 FLOWERS, white.

Perennial; flowers in May, grows in woods and shady places. In drying, the plant emits a pleasant smell like new hay.

When the student has gone through the generic and specific

\* This is supposed to be a stunted variety of *Asperula odorata*, and is omitted in the catalogue.

description, he will feel satisfied that he has discovered the name of his plant; this will give him fresh courage, and after he has deciphered a few, all difficulties will vanish: nothing will give him greater pleasure than to meet with a plant which he has not seen before.

## VOCABULARY OF BOTANICAL TERMS.

### ROOTS.

*Articulated*, jointed, as in the Wood Sorrel.

*Branched*, divided into several parts, as in the roots of trees.

*Bulbous*, round and fleshy, as in the Turnip.

*Scaly*, consisting of thick scales, as in the White Lily.

*Coated*, composed of layers one upon another, as in the Onion.

*Creeping*, spreading under-ground, and at intervals sending up stems, as in the Mint.

*Fibrous*, divided into very fine thread-like parts, as in the roots of most Grasses.

*Granulated*, small round bodies attached to the root, as in the Meadow saxifrage.

*Tapering* or *Spindle-shaped*, as in the Carrot.

*Tuberous*, when fleshy knobs adhere to the fibres, as in the Potato.

### STEMS.

*Ascending* or *Oblique*, having a sloping direction, as in the Germander Speedwell.

*Articulated*, jointed by portions of smaller diameter, as in the Hog-weed.

*Climbing*, ascending by means of tendrils, as in the Pea.

*Creeping*, running along the ground and sending down roots at intervals, as in the Strawberry.

*Dichotomous* or *forked*, branching off regularly and repeatedly into pairs, as in the Misseltoe.

*Geniculated*, when the joints are bent like a knee, as in some of the grasses.

*Grooved*, furrowed with prominent and depressed lines, as in the Shepherd's needle.

*Glaucous*, covered with mealiness, as in the Orache.

*Hoary*, covered with close white hairs extremely fine, as in the Hoary Plantain.

*Pithy*, having the centre filled with pith, as in the Elder.

*Panicled*, with branches coming off irregularly, as in some of the Geraniums.

*Striated*, streaked with parallel lines running lengthwise, as in the Cow Parsley.

*Twining*, growing round other bodies, as in the Hop.

*Viscid* or *Clammy*, covered with a glutinous juice, as in the Henbane.

*Winged*, when the edges are extended into thin leafy borders as in the Yellow Figwort.

## LEAVES.

*Abrupt*, when the extremity seems cut off, as in the Tulip Tree.

*Awl-shaped*, round at the base and tapering to a point, as in the Prickly Saltwort.

*Arrow-shaped*, hollowed out at the bottom and extended at the sides like the barbs of an arrow, as in the common Arrow-head.

*Alternate*, coming out of the stem one after another, as in the Alternate-leaved Golden Saxifrage.

*Articulated*, one leaf growing out of the top of another, as in the Field Horse-tail.

*Blunt*, when the end is rounded, as in the Snowdrop.

*Bristle-pointed*, pointed at the end like a bristle, as in the Thistles.

*Binate*, when two leaves grow from the same stem, as in the Scotch Fir.

*Bigeminate*, twice paired.

*Biternate*, composed of three twice over.

*Bipinnate*, twice pinnate, as in the Herb Christopher.

*Cordate*, shaped at the bottom like a heart, as in the Lilac.

*Cauline*, when they grow from the stem, as in the Hellebore.

*Connate*, when two opposite leaves unite at the base, as in the Teasel.

*Crenate*, notched with small teeth, as in the Bramble.

*Cartilaginous*, when the edges are tough and leathery, as in the London Pride.

*Compressed*, when a thick leaf is flattened on both sides.

*Deciduous*, falling off before next spring.

*Entire*, perfectly even at the edges.

*Egg-shaped* or *Ovate*, broader at the base than the end, as in the Wild Sage.

*Embracing*, when the base is attached to the stem.

*Fasciculated* or *Tufted*, when the leaves stand in tufts, as in the Larch.

*Floating*, swimming on the top of the water, as in the Water Lily.

*Fringed*, bordered with soft hairs, as in the Sundew.

*Fleshy*, when composed of a pulpy substance, as in the House-leek.

*Fingered* or *Digitated* when the base of several leaves rest on one common foot-stalk, as in the Bog-bean.

*Halbert-shaped*, hollowed out at the base and sides, with projecting corners.

*Imbricated*, when one leaf overlaps another like the tiles of a house, as in the common Cypress.

*Involute*, rolled inwards at the edges.

*Inflected*, bent inwards at the point.

*Kidney-shaped*, roundish and hollowed out at the base, as in the Meadow Saxifrage.

*Lance-shaped*, long and narrow, tapering to a point like a spear, as in the Meadow Lichnis.

*Linear*, of equal breadth, and very narrow, as in the Sea Plantain.

*Lyre-shaped*, the edges cut into several oblong segments, the end one large and round, as in the Marsh Ragwort.

*Lobed*, deeply divided at the edges into round segments, as in some of the Geraniums.

*Membranous*, when very thin and delicate, as in the Enchanter's Night-shade.

*Needle-shaped*, linear and evergreen, as in the Yew.

*Opposite*, when the leaves come off the stem directly opposite each other, as in the Teasel.

*Orbicular*, when the edges are at an equal distance from the centre, as in the Nasturtium.

*Oval* or *Elliptical*, longer than broad, and rounded at both ends, as in the Floating Water Plantain.

*Pinnatifid*, the mid-rib of the leaf having separate leaves branching from it, as in the Common Ash.

*Pectinate*, pinnatifid, but the leaflets very narrow like a comb, as in the Yarrow.

*Palmate*, resembling a hand, as in the Horse Chestnut.

*Pedate*, like a bird's-foot, as in the Pedate Violet.

*Plaited*, when the leaf has angular furrows, as in the Lady's mantle.

*Quadrangular*, with four angles.

*Quinquangular*, with five angles.

*Quinate*, when the leaves are five in number, as in the Bramble.

*Ribbed*, with branches extended from the mid-rib, as in most leaves.

*Revolute*, rolled back with its point to the stem, as in the Sweet William.

*Runcinate*, a pinnatifid leaf, but the segments pointing backwards, as in the Corn Sow Thistle.

*Rhombic*, nearly square, diamond-shaped, as in the White Goose-foot.

*Radical*, when they rise from the root, as in the Daisy.

*Sessile*, attached to the stem without a leaf-stalk, as in the Germander Speedwell.

*Shield-shaped* or *Peltate*, when the stalk is fastened to the middle of the leaf, as in the Money-wort.

*Spatulated*, round at the end and tapering to the bottom, as in the Daisy.

*Serrated*, cut with teeth like a saw, as in the Perennial Mercury.

*Triangular*, with three sides, as in the Many-spiked Goose-foot.

*Toothed* or *Dentated*, cut at the edge, as in the Dandelion.

*Trigeminate*, thrice paired, as in the Yellow Fumitory.

*Vertical*, standing quite upright.

*Undulated*, when the edges are waved, as in the Small Bugloss.

*Undivided*, when there are no segments, as in the Brompton Stock.

*Whorled*, when the leaves grow in a circle round the stem, as in the Sweet Woodruff.

### INFLORESCENCE.

*Axillar*, when the flower grows from between a leaf and the stem, or a branch and the stem.

*Corymbose*, with the flower-stalks gradually longer, causing the flowers to form a flat top, as in the Candy-tuft.

*Clustered* or *Raceme*, when every flower has short foot stalks, as in the Currant.

*Cyme*, a number of branched foot-stalks rising from a common point, as in the Elder.

*Catkin*, a long simple stalk covered with scales, under which are the flowers, as in the Fox-tail Grass.

*Lateral*, when situated on the side.

*Panicle*, a number of flowers standing on long foot-stalks, as in the Annual Meadow Grass.

*Solitary*, when there is only one in the same place.

*Spike*, a number of flowers *sitting* on a foot-stalk, or *standing* on it, with very short stems, as in some of the Speedwells.

*Spikelet*, when a number of flowers have only one Calyx, as in the Grasses.

*Terminal*, when a flower terminates a stem or branch.

*Unilateral*, when the flowers all lean to one side, as in the Foxglove.

*Umbel*, a number of flower-stalks of one length springing from one centre, as in the Hemlock.

*Whorl*, when the flowers encircle the stem, as in the Mint.

### FRUCTIFICATION.—1. THE CALYX.

*Coloured*, when the calyx is any colour but green.

*Common*, when it envelopes more flowers than one.

*Caducous* or *Fugacious*, when it falls off before the corolla.

*Deciduous*, when it falls off before the fruit is ripe.

*Double*, when it has two rows of leaves.

*Entire*, when of one leaf without a division.

*Imbricated*, when the leaves overlap each other.

*Hemispherical*, flat above, and round below.

*Perianth*, another name for calyx.

*Permanent* or *Persistent*, remaining after the flower falls off, as in the Bedstraws.

*Spherical* or *Globose*, when it is round like a ball.

### 2. COROLLA.

*Bell-shaped*, with the edges bent back like a bell, as in the Blue Bell.

*Cruciform*, of four petals standing opposite to each other in the shape of a cross, as in the Stock.

*Cup-shaped*, shaped like a cup, as in the Marsh Marigold.

*Funnel-shaped*, like an inverted cone.

*Monopetalous*, flowers all in one piece.

*Polypetalous*, flowers in many pieces.

*Papilionaceous*, shaped like a butterfly, as in the Pea. The side petals are called the *wings*—the top petal the *standard*—and the bottom one the *keel*.

*Personate* or *Masked*, a corolla with two segments, like the lips of an animal *closed*, as in the Snap Dragon.

*Ringent* or *Gaping*, like the last with the mouth *open*, as in the Dead Nettle.

*Rosaceous*, when the petals are round and have no claws at the base, as in the Rose.

*Salver-shaped*, when the tube is long, and the limb flat and broad.

*Strap-shaped*, narrow and flat, as in the outer petals of the Daisy.

### 3. THE STAMENS.—*Their Filaments.*

*Awl-shaped*, thicker below than above, gradually tapering.

*Connate*, when several adhere together.

*Hair-like*, as fine as a hair throughout its length.

*Incurved*, bent towards each other.

*Recurved*, bent outwards from each other.

*Thread-like*, thicker than a hair.

#### *Their Anthers.*

*Connate*, when several grow together forming a tube.

*Erect*, when it stands with its base on the top of the filament.

*Incumbent*, lying upon the filaments.

*Lateral*, attached by the side to the filament.

*Sessile*, without any visible filaments.

#### 4. THE PISTILS.—*Their Germens.*

*Inferior*, when below the insertion of the corolla and calyx.

*Superior*, when above the insertion of the corolla and calyx.

*Stalked*, when supported by a stalk.

*Sessile*, when destitute of a stalk.

#### *Their Styles.*

*Erect*, standing straight.

*Lateral*, when attached to the side.

*Persistent*, remaining after the fruit is ripe.

*Terminal*, standing on the top of the germen.

#### *Their Stigmas.*

*Acute*, terminating in a sharp point.

*Capitated*, with a globular or hemispherical head.

*Concave*, hollow in the top, as in the violet.

*Convolute*, when the divisions are rolled inwards.

*Dentated*, when set with fine teeth.

*Revolvute*, rolled backwards.

*Spiral*, rolled up like a watch spring.

*Trifid*, three cleft.

#### 5. PERICARPS OR SEED-VESSELS.

*Apple*, fleshy fruit containing the seed, as in Apple and Pear.

*Berry*, seeds in the pulp of the fruit, as in the Gooseberry.

*Capsule*, a seed-vessel of a membranous texture, of various shapes and divisions.

*Cone* or *Strobilus*, when set with hard scales, as in the Fir.

*Drupe*, a seed-vessel with a stone, as in the Plum.

*Legume*, a seed-vessel formed of two long valves, as in the Pea.

*Nut*, a seed-vessel covered with a shell, the kernel being the seed, as in the Filbert.

#### 6. THE SEEDS.

*Chaffy*, with small scales on the top of the seeds.

*Cotyledon*, one half of the seed.

*Cotyled.*, that part of the seed which ascends and becomes the stem and the leaves.

*Embryo.* the part of the seed which becomes the new plant.

*Pappus.* seed-down attached to some seeds, as in the Dandelion.

*Radicle.* the part of the seed which descends and becomes the root.

*Wing.* a feathery membrane attached to the edge of some seeds.

*Tail.* the elongated style attached to some seeds.

*Feathery.* when the seed-down is finely branched.

#### 7. THE RECEPTACLE.

*Conic.* rising to a point at the centre.

*Concave.* depressed at the centre.

*Convex.* elevated at the centre.

*Flat.* presenting an even surface at the top.

*Pilous.* set with short stiff hairs.

*Filous.* set with long soft hairs.

#### 8. THE NECTARY.

*Corniculated.* shaped like a horn, as in the Larkspur.

*Spered.* when shaped like a cock-spur; as in the violet.

*Plicated.* when some part of the corolla is folded inwards, as in the Thrift.

*Fleshy.* of a soft substance, as in the Grass of Parnassus.

*Fringed.* formed of a row of bristles.

*Porous.* holes in various parts of the flower.

*Glandulous.* formed of small round bodies which give out honey.

THE END.



*Caulicle*, that part of the seed which ascends and becomes the stem and the leaves.

*Embryo*, the part of the seed which becomes the new plant.

*Pappus*, seed-down attached to some seeds, as in the Dandelion.

*Rostellum*, the part of the seed which descends and becomes the root.

*Wing*, a feathery membrane attached to the edge of some seeds.

*Tail*, the elongated style attached to some seeds.

*Feathery*, when the seed-down is finely branched.

#### 7. THE RECEPTACLE.

*Conicum*, rising to a point at the centre.

*Concave*, depressed at the centre.

*Convex*, elevated at the centre.

*Flat*, presenting an even surface at the top.

*Pilosus*, set with short stiff hairs.

*Vilosus*, set with long soft hairs.

#### 8. THE NECTARY.

*Corniculated*, shaped like a horn, as in the Larkspur.

*Spured*, when shaped like a cock-spur; as in the violet.

*Plicated*, when some part of the corolla is folded inwards, as in the Thrift.

*Fleshy*, of a soft substance, as in the Grass of Parnassus.

*Fringed*, formed of a row of bristles.

*Porous*, holes in various parts of the flower.

*Glandulous*, formed of small round bodies which give out honey.

THE END.





